



The Japan Field Study Trip 2017

May 13-21, 2017

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The Japan Field Study Trip 2017

Date	Visiting Places
May 15	Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard Courtesy Visit on Mr. Yohei Sasakawa of The Nippon Foundation Courtesy Visit on Maritime Bureau, MLIT
May 16	Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy Shin-Koto Incineration Plant
May 17	Miura Co., LTD
May 18	Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd. Osaka Port
May 19	Marine Technical College Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. JSMEA Seminar
May 20	Toji Temple Kiyomizu-dera Temple Boat Race, Biwako

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May 15, 2017

Visiting

**Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard
Courtesy Visit on Mr. Yohei Sasakawa of The Nippon Foundation
Courtesy Visit on Maritime Bureau, MLIT**



Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard



Courtesy Visit on Mr. Yohei Sasakawa of The Nippon Foundation



Courtesy Visit on Maritime Bureau, MLIT

Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard

Mohammed Shahnawaz (India)

Overview

On 15 May 17, the students visited Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard. The group was received by Mr. Naohiko Nagasaka, Senior Liaison Officer, this was followed by an overview presentation to highlight the role and functions of the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department. He explained that, JHOD has been providing nautical publications, such as nautical charts, which are essential information for maritime traffic supporting the Japanese economy. The main tasks of JHOD is safety of navigation, environment conservation, disaster prevention, preservation of marine interests, information and data service and international cooperation. The organization was established in 1871 as a hydrographic bureau in the Navy. He also explained that since 2004, JHOD has been taking a leading role in the efforts of drawing the outer limits of Japan's continental shelf in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and promoting surveys of seafloor topography and crust structure in order to secure Japan's Marine interests. The area of territorial sea and exclusive economic zone surrounding Japan is as huge as 4.47 million square kilometers. In order to benefit most from the surrounding sea, the survey of sea is very important. it will help maintain scientific data and understand the sea better. JHOD promote efficient research with latest technologies and make a contributing to Japan in establishing itself as a new oceanic state by appropriately managing the data obtained and promoting provision of marine information. JHOD is expected to explore Japan's future as an oceanic state through its marine research and information provision. The JHOD is using Bathymetric survey, crustal structure survey, survey on territorial sea baselines. In addition to the standard surveys using survey vessels, JHOD is using AUVs (Autonomous Underwater Vehicles) which enable it to survey the detailed seafloor topography in the deep sea and enhance the research ability for securing Japan's marine interests. The JHOD started to conduct the continental shelf surveys in 1983 and completed it by 2008. Based on those survey result, Japan submitted information on extended continental shelf that covers 740.000 km'(in seven areas). approximately twice as large as the land area of Japan, to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) in November. JHOD contributed to rapid recovery of the functions of ports and harbors affected by the earthquake and tsunami in cooperation with the port authorities. JHOD completed the hydrographic surveys of 11 harbors, mainly in the International hub ports and the important ports, and helped port authorities open these ports and harbors for partial usage by in a short period of time. JHOD conducted airborne LIDAR bathymetry in the affected areas such as Sendai Bay, and revealed the situation of seafloor topography in large area. JHOD also participates in the international collaborative laser ranging observations. The Shimosato Hydrographic Observatory contributes to construction of the international geodetic coordinate system as one of the important

observatories in the far east. JHOD conducts the tidal current observation with the current meter at busy straits and ports and provide the results in the tidal current charts, nautical charts, the internet and so forth. The information of tidal current is useful not only for safety of navigation on the sea, but also for marine leisure activities and conservation of marine environment. JHOD has installed the tide stations in 20 locations in Japan and observes the tidal changes. They monitor all the data in headquarter and provide it over the internet. The observed result of tidal changes serves as basic data for predicting tide, tidal correction for bathymetric surveys and surveys on ocean current changes as well as for monitoring the crustal displacement. They also provide essential data for tsunami detection. JHOD compiles the information on sailing routes and methods that are necessary for safety of navigation and hydrographic information such as water depths, tidal currents, and tides obtained by surveys and provide these in nautical charts and publications. JHOD provides the updates by Notices to Mariners, Navigational Warnings and Quick Bulletin of Ocean Conditions. It also publishes Electronic Navigational Charts (ENCs) for sale and efficient navigation at sea. Small scale covers entire area around Japan and large scale for major ports and sailing routes in coastal sea. JHOD provides a variety of information for minimizing damages caused by natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tsunamis, and by maritime disasters like oil spills caused by the collision of the vessels.

Conclusion

The visit to JHOD was very useful and knowledgeable. These types of field study trips give us a clear perspective of what we have been learning in class making it more visible and easy to understand. It enhanced our capacity and challenged our future positions that we shall hold in future after WMU by offering a great insight into the maritime industry and offering real situation for us all to assimilate thereby enhancing our capacity to understand in relation to reality. Also noticeable was how various organizations are all geared towards one goal that is, maritime industry enhancement and are working together to propel development through cooperation, management and partnership creating a seamless connection in the industry and incorporating education as an important sector towards the industry development. It was a memorable experience for all students and all credits goes to Sasakawa Peace Foundation for providing us this great opportunity.

Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard

Yuki MORIMASA (Japan)

We, World Maritime University students, need to obtain comprehensive knowledge regarding the maritime industry in order to become a leading person who deals with various problems that our own countries come to face. Safety navigation is underpinned by proper and accurate nautical charts. Understanding the importance of hydrographic and oceanographic can lead to creating a better order of maritime transportation on the ocean. However, it is not that every student has maritime background having worked on board a ship. Some of our colleagues hardly know about or have not seen nautical charts before this visit.

On 15 May 2017, we visited Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan Coast Guard (JHOD) which has the responsibility “to collect and disseminate information for the safety of navigation and the conservation of marine environment”. And its tasks are “safety of navigation”, “environment conservation”, “disaster prevention”, “preservation of marine interest”, “information and data service” and “international cooperation”. It was a great opportunity not only for those who do not have an experience as a seafarer but also students who used to work aboard a ship because not all people know how to collect nautical information and make use of the data.

Japan is an island state and poor in natural resources on its land area. Instead, Japan has long coastline accompanied with sixth largest Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the world and huge continental shelf. In order to fully take advantage of various kinds of resources from EEZ and the Area, obtaining detailed data on the ocean is necessary. Besides, the prosperity of Japanese economy highly depends on added-profit trade, which is a business activity to import raw materials and process them then export the products to other countries. Shipping plays a significant role in the business because almost all importation and exportation are conducted by ships. Accordingly, to ensure the safety of the marine transportation is a crucial issue for Japan. The department has been contributed to the country by publishing accurate nautical charts to the public with necessary information for safe navigation. The students learned that the close relationship among Japanese economy, the safety of navigation, hydrography and Oceanography is a key to making a country flourish. At the same time, it is important to consider things from all different points of view in order to solve a problem.

We have also obtained new knowledge about various kinds of the way to research ocean, such as Bathymetric survey with Multi-Beam Echo Sounder (MBES), Crustal Structure survey to acquire information under the seafloor and survey in respect to baselines to define territorial water and so on. Japan is one of the countries that lead the world in terms of high technology. JHOD also take great

advantage of the benefits. To know that what kind of technology and equipment are needed will help to improve the ability to collect ocean information in our home countries in the future we return to our nations.

Furthermore, we have acquired new insight into organisational management in response to changing times. JHOD has been developed different kinds of service as requests of those who sail on the sea change. The department provides various types of information for safe navigation on the internet in order to make it easy for many people to find it. The system is called “Marine Cadastre”, which provides information about districts of ports, vessel traffic, fishery areas, geographical features of the seabed, a tidal current, a tide, water temperature. And users can select and display only necessary information on their own devices. The technology progresses day by day and lifestyle changes as well. According to it, user's requests and necessary information vary.

Visiting JHOD was also a good opportunity for me to catch up with its update since I had not had much opportunity to know about the new technology that JHOD makes use of. To be sensitive to this creates better service to the general public.

I would like to share this experience. One of the unique characteristics of World Maritime University is that the students come from all over the world. As our University song says, “sharing knowledge” is very important for us to keep the clean ocean and maintain good order and governance. Education is a key to achieving sustainable development so visiting and to see different country's maritime industry and administration is meaningful.

Courtesy Visit on Mr. Yohei Sasakawa of The Nippon Foundation

Mohamed Shawki Mohamed EL KHADRAWI (Egypt)

Every year, the World Maritime University (WMU) Students sponsored by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF) are invited to Japan by the Foundation in order to learn more maritime and port issues and share their experiences with Japanese institutions.

It was a rare opportunity and a great honor for WMU Sasakawa Fellowship students to visit one of the famous institutions around the world (The Nippon Foundation). On the afternoon of 15th of May 2017 with Mr Eisuke Kudo, Mr Shinichi Ichikawa and the tour guide Mrs. Miyoko Wada, the delegation of Sasakawa Fellows from the World Maritime University in Malmoe, Sweden visited The Nippon Foundations in Tokyo. The Nippon Foundation was established in 1962 as a non-profit philanthropic organization, active in Japan and around the world.

Upon arrival, The Sasakawa Fellowships of the class of 2017 were warmly welcomed by a staff from the foundation and led them to the meeting hall. We were so pleased to have this great opportunity to meet with Dr. Yohei Sasakawa, the chairman of The Nippon foundation. Before Dr. Sasakawa entered all of the students were eager to see the man who is supporting their studies and helping them achieve their academic dreams.

The Sasakawa Fellowships sat briefly in the hall where their first meeting was scheduled to take place and eagerly waited to meet their philanthropic sponsor, Dr. Yohei Sasakawa. The visit started by the opening speech of Mrs. Maia who gave a short speech on behalf of WMU staff, expressed deep gratitude of the university as well as from the students to The Nippon Foundation. Followed by student's speech which was delivered by a Sasakawa fellow. After that, Ms. Johana Paola gave a vote of thanks on behalf of all 17 Sasakawa Fellowships.

Dr. Sasakawa started his speech which was of full kindness and humility by apologizing to the waiting and eager audience for coming late to this all important meeting. He was attending another important meeting meant to support people with disabilities.

In his speech, he mentioned that he proud for starting this wonderful program many years ago. Although, there are many people who are delighted about Sasakawa Fellowship Program The Nippon Foundation every year choose the best students around the world, to produce many excellent Sasakawa Fellows over many years in order to do something to help solve society's problems.

He stressed about issues that have to be globally resolved. One of the most important of these issues is the ocean which we have to share with all over the world. He expressed his deeply worried how our precious ocean can get over the issues with excessive fishing, marine pollution, climate warming when global population increases beyond seven billions.

He taught us important lessons in the life and conveyed to us his father's advice who told him that the world is a big family and all humankind are brothers and sisters. He advised us to keep this in mind and to be close with each other because bringing people together creates synergies. Indeed, it was a small piece of advice but it embedded a lot of wisdom alluding to (liberality, generosity, brotherhood, tolerance and Peace). He taught us how to build a society where all people could support one another.

He also emphasized the importance of communications with each other and the benefits of networking here through our study in WMU, or in the future after we graduate and return to our countries. After Dr. Sasakawa finished his kind speech, the students were given the opportunity to participate in a group photo with him.

Afterward Mrs. Maia gave Dr. Sasakawa two gifts, one from the World Maritime University, and the second from the Sasakawa Fellowships of class of 2017. He in a very humble manner preferred to open the second gift, it was a group photo to all students of the Sasakawa Fellowship of the World Maritime University of the class of 2017 with their signatures. He seemed very delighted with students' gift as he looked on to the photo for long time and checked each student like a father does with his children.

The courtesy visit on Dr. Yohei Sasakawa which lasted for about an hour was a memorable event to each of the students. Really, we all appreciated it and valued each minute, in return we actually expressed gratitude to all the coordinators for this visit.

Courtesy Visit on Mr. Yohei Sasakawa of The Nippon Foundation

Mellit Lucile P. MAHINAY (Philippines)

The first afternoon schedule of our first day (15 May 2017) of the field study was the most important and special day among other schedules that we have. This was the schedule that we met Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, the person who believed in us even though he doesn't know us and granted our scholarship at World Maritime University (WMU).

We felt blissed that Mr. Sasakawa was able to accommodate our visit in spite of his hectic schedule. Although the length of time was shortened, what is important for us was to let go our undeniable excitement to finally met him. We were all speechless when he entered the room. I felt his humbleness and I could see how inspiring he is, but I was nervous in introducing myself I don't know why I felt that way maybe because I was overwhelmed to finally see him.

The short program went well and the message of Mr. Sasakawa to us was challenging and motivating. He stressed some points on his speech, first, he mentioned and appreciate the curriculum of WMU that keeps on getting better every year addressing the challenges of the different areas of the maritime industry and that he reminded us on the importance of the saving/survival the entire ocean where all humankind depends on and challenges us to learn how to manage a sustainable ocean starting now for the future. According to him, The Nippon Foundation activities is changing geared toward the ocean and their happy to know that even in the United Nation the topics regarding the ocean are increasing and conferences are planned for the same purpose. In all of this international movements, the core players are majority graduates of WMU coming from different parts of the world representing and leading the way towards this goal.

Second, he shared with us his experiences in traveling the world for forty (40) years already where he always try to met WMU alumni as much as possible and he cannot forget the efforts from the Sasakawa alumni in Kenya who travelled five hundred (500) kilometers just to met him. He also shared his experience in India's Director General search for sending the best possible scholar for the years to come.

Third, being a WMU alumni is challenging, starting from accepting the scholarship in studying at WMU already mean putting a burden on our shoulder the multiple diverse maritime challenges because in this globalized world, it is important for an individual to know their roles and responsibilities. In addition, WMU alumni had shown great achievements in all these years even in the field of the American Foundation on Ocean Affairs.

Lastly, apart from the maritime fellowship programs the foundation has also other scholarships to sixty nine (69) Universities and educational institutions in forty three (43) countries. They also have a program

in higher education for the people with disabilities and the total number of graduates as to date is over thirty thousand (30000).

Relative to the message Mr. Sasakawa had, I was so inspired by his words saying that “the fellowship program is not just to provide tuition or other financial support, actually, ever since my late father says we have a very basic principle to say that the world is one family, we are all brothers and sisters so I following his footsteps and feel that you are all my siblings, we are brothers and sisters as well and that after graduation you should continue to communicate and help each other in hard situation that you may confront”. With this, we were reminded once again how blessed we are to be a Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF) scholar and the opportunities that awaits us, the importance of the Sasakawa family network, and the responsibility will have after graduation in our respective countries.

Although, Mr. Sasakawa had been traveling the world to fight leprosy most of the time of the year but as he look at the list of countries of the 2017 scholarship, he notices that unfortunately he was never been to Jamaica, Solomon Islands, Liberia and Namibia and that he looks forwards to travel in these beautiful countries.

Finally, the short program ended but the message of Mr. Sasakawa will never be forgotten and that we Sasakawa fellows really felt this principle of the foundation and we felt the spirit of one Sasakawa family rest assured we will do the best that we can to contribute in the development of the future of the ocean and the maritime industry. Arigato gozaimasu!

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)

Aynur MAHARRAMOVA (Azerbaijan)

MLIT is considered to be the second gigantic representing body after the Ministry of Defense in Japan. Four external agencies including Japan Coast Guard and the Japan Tourism Agency are under the control of it and in addition MLIT is in charge of one-third of the considerable number of laws and treaties in Japan.

The Ministry is consisting of a quite a lot of sectoral bodies, for example, the railroad authority, lodging department, water and fiasco administration agency, rail route agency, sea, street, ports and harbors, common flight, and Hokkaido Bureau. These different organizations are bunched inside the Ministry, managing particular regions important to Japan.

The principle explanation behind for these field studies depends on the increasing new information so as to apply in our home country as well as analyze the structure, operation framework with our country. Deliberations by resource personnel from the different areas of the functions or command of their separate offices were entirely different with my hometown where I grew up.

There were demonstrated excessively educated presentations, however, as WMU student I paid all my attention to slides with respect to the Maritime Bureau. This agency is made up a couple of bodies.

- General Affairs Division
- Safety Policy Division
- Ocean Development and Environment
- Policy Division
- International Shipping Division
- Senior Deputy Director-General
- Coastal Shipping Division
- Seafarers Policy Division
- Ship Building and Ship
- Machinery Division
- Inspection and Measurement Division
- Seafarers License and Education Division.

Topics such as overseas passenger liner service, how to apply for special permission for foreign pleasure boats to call at closed ports, seminars in Sea of Japan, Information gaining by International Maritime Organization (IMO), Radiological information about maritime, Contact Information & Detention List in Japan (PSC), Anti-Piracy Operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of

Aden, The Introduction of Regulations on for The Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships, Introduction of New Compulsory Insurance Requirement for Non-tanker Ships, Incorporation of ISO standards into Japanese Boat Safety Regulations are widely and frequently discussed topics in Maritime Bureau. The Maritime Bureau, which was our real concentration considering our territory of specialization, is in charge of a few undertakings including:

- International Shipping Policy, liner conference policy; license, fares, etc. on domestic maritime passenger transport business; license, permission, and approval on maritime freight transportation enterprises; permission and approval on coastal freighter shipping service;
- Matters concerning Japan Railway Construction, Transport, and Technology Agency (maritime affairs);
- matters concerning the maritime procedure agent;
- matters covering development, improvement, and coordination of freighter shipping service; ship inspections;
- development of international and domestic technical standards of vessels and equipment's on safety and environment protection;
- development, improvement and coordination of shipbuilding and ship machinery industries;
- promotion, improvement and coordination of manufacturing, repair, salvage and scrapping of vessels and of manufacturing, repair, distribution, and consumption of marine engines and rigging;
- improvement of technology for ship building - repair and for manufacturing and repair of marine engines and rigging; registration of ships;
- motorboat racing;
- adjustment of seafarer's labor relations;
- education and training of seafarers;
- improvement of working conditions of seafarers and compensations for accidents and other protection for them;
- certificate of competency for ships' officers, the qualifications and manning standards concerning ships 'officers and pilotage.

Another unforgettable fact was for me that there I saw plenty of alumni the class of WMU. they working hard for the sake of enhancing the maritime sector in Japan. In this way knowledge gaining in WMU assists them extremely efficiently. All of this was for us new inspiration doesn't give up in this

challenging way and try our level best to study very well for our future as well as the improvement of our country. At the end of the day, I would like to mention that all these golden opportunities, brilliant open doors we got thanks to Sasakawa Peace Foundation, which personally I will be highly grateful entire my life. Already we are coming to the end of this way, new students arriving at WMU, frequently I like to inform them also how they are lucky getting a scholarship from doctor Yohei Sasakawa. Possible these days they can't realize it, after visiting Japan I am quite sure they will be blissfully happy how I am feeling now. thank you very much for everything.

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)

Roger M. Teah (Liberia)

The visit to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism (MLIT) as it is easily referred to was a fulfilling one. It was worth learning about the maritime administration of Japan in its own uniqueness. There at the Ministry, students of the 2017 Sasakawa Sponsored Class were taken through several lectures about the structure, functions, and the makeup of the Ministry, as well as related line agencies in Japan.

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in Japan, unlike many other maritime administrations is unique in terms of its organization, structure and modus-operandi. The Ministry is made of several sectoral bodies such as the railway bureau, housing bureau, water and disaster management bureau, railway bureau, maritime, road, ports and harbours, civil aviation, and Hokkaido bureau. All of these various agencies are clustered within the Ministry, dealing with specific areas of interest to Japan.

Students were amazed, as they had the opportunity to learn about how these agencies work together and in an effective and efficient manner. It was truly surprising, as in many countries it is common for these various agencies to be structured and operated individually, but the case was different in Japan. However, new and interesting knowledge was gained from the series of deliberations by resource personnel from the various sectors on the functions or mandate of their respective agencies.

Another proud scenery was when students of the 2017 class had the chance to meet old students of the World Maritime University at the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. These graduates were seen occupying significant positions in their respective agencies, this was something that made the students proud of their predecessors. Several engagements and interactions went on between old and new students and it was truly an exciting moment of catching up.

As mentioned earlier, the Japanese maritime administration is such a huge body. It is comprised of about sixteen different bureaus representing every sector that is shipping and maritime related, as well as other governmental agencies. The Maritime Bureau, which was our major focus considering our area of specialization, is responsible for several affairs including:

- International Shipping Policy, liner conference policy; license, fares, etc. on domestic maritime passenger transport business; license, permission, and approval on maritime freight transportation enterprises; permission and approval on coastal freighter shipping service;
- Matters concerning Japan Railway Construction, Transport, and Technology Agency (maritime affairs);
- matters concerning the maritime procedure agent (kaijidairishi);
- matters covering development, improvement, and coordination of freighter shipping service; ship inspections;
- development of international and domestic technical standards of vessels and equipment's on safety and environment protection;
- development, improvement and coordination of shipbuilding and ship machinery industries;
- promotion, improvement and coordination of manufacturing, repair, salvage and scrapping of vessels and of manufacturing, repair, distribution, and consumption of marine engines and rigging;
- improvement of technology for ship building-repair and for manufacturing and repair of marine engines and rigging;
- registration of ships;
- motorboat racing;
- adjustment of seafarer's labour relations;
- education and training of seafarers;
- improvement of working conditions of seafarers and compensations for accidents and other protection for them;
- certificate of competency for ships' officers, the qualifications and manning standards concerning ships' officers and pilotage.

The time spent at MLIT was truly rewarding, as students of the 2017 Class had an interactive discussion with the panel of experts presenting on several significant topics. The visit did broaden the horizon of students and further equip them with new experience for their forward march through the maritime industry. All thanks and appreciation goes to our esteemed Sponsors the Sasakawa Peace Foundation for making this possible.

May 16, 2017

Visiting

Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy
Shin-Koto Incineration Plant



Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy



Shin-Koto Incineration Plant

Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy

Ciro Alfonso Reyes Hernández (Colombia)

In the third day of the field trip to Japan the students of the WMU, Sasakawa Fellows 2017, they had the opportunity to visit Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy. A company that aims to effectively use its resources to guarantee and sustain the daily lives of people and their industrial activities, responding effectively and timely to their energy needs. Mission which reflects a very important link for the Japanese society in favor of the continuity of its development and evolution.

During the company's presentation, Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy was emphasized that one of the most important aspects to preserve is the environment. Where one of the achievements of the company is to reduce the gas emission and to be more environmental friendly. Which has made the company an important link in the supply chain of the Japanese community and society. In addition, the company showed the Sasakawa fellows how they interact with the communities in the sector in favor of their development and sustainability, always guaranteeing their well-being.

Likewise, the students learned how the Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy has been implementing different services such as Ensuring a stable supply of petroleum. Which is an important part of its supply and support chain for products based on this raw material. Where Japan has been favored, in the same way as other countries in the world. Another of its services is the answer to other energy needs. It is here that the company is open to new tendencies to provide energy sources always ensuring the preservation of the environment and meeting the needs of its main customers supplying electricity, hydrogen and natural gas. Last but not least, their innovation strategies seek to solve social problems. Reusing petroleum products. This in order to avoid a worldwide collapse, since humanity revolves around the use of this hydrocarbon. If this happened, I would try to find a substitute to give continuity to social development.

Finally, I have to say that Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy, is an enterprising company that has brought great advances and benefits guaranteeing its business development and that has contributed to its country and its clients in the best practices. Likewise, I express my gratitude for sharing your knowledge with the Sasakawa fellows 2017. Knowledge that the students will take to their countries of origin, to be able to contribute in innovation and their home land development.

Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy

Eko Maja PRIYANTO (Indonesia)

Negishi refinery is owned by JXTG Nippon Oil and Energy and located in Yokohama-Japan. It was started operation in 1964 and completed the oil processing facility in 1972. In term of refinery equipment and facilities, The Negishi refinery is the largest and sophisticated refinery in Japan. In term of capacity production, Negishi refinery is one of the largest oil refinery in Japan that can process 270.000 barrel per day (BPD) of crude oil into petrol product, while Mizushima refinery in Okayama prefecture has capacity 320.000 BPD. Both of them are operated and owned by JXTG Nippon Oil and Energy. JXTG Nippon Oil and Energy has several oil refinery with total capacity around 1,93 million NPD. Comparing to the Japan total energy demand which has 3.52 million BPD, making JXTG Nippon Oil and Energy as the biggest energy supplier that serves more than 55% of Japan energy demand.

According to the presentation, almost 100% of crude oil is imported for Japan domestic energy consumption. 89 % of crude oil in Negishi factory is coming from Saudi Arabia and Uni Emirate Arab, while the rest is coming from Indonesia and Russia. All of the crude oil is transported to the Negishi refinery by oil tanker which has capacity more than 100.000 GT. Furthermore, the crude oil will be transfered by onshore pipe to 17 crude oil bunker tank. Each of bunker tanks is equipped with floating roof to prevent the creation of volatile organic compound (VOC) which harm to human health.

There are several step has to be done to convert crude oil into the valuable petroleum product for instance: liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), gasoline, kerosene, HFO, MDO, etc. First of all, crude oil is transfered to the petroleum refining furnace and heated up to 350°C. In the crude oil distillation tower, the petroleum product will be separated based on their boiling point and then transfered to the various processing unit to produce petrol product. Negishi refinery was equipped with sophisticated refining facility, for instance: LPG Recovery unit for LPG production, Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit for HFO production, Hydrodesulfurization unit for fractination of naphtha, kerosene, and diesel gas, and many other facilities. According to the explanation, the most product produced by Negishi refinery is 30% gasoline and 20% diesel gas oil which is important for transportation fuel.

Negishi refinery is not only providing energy product for japan energy demand, but also supplying the electricity to the society by utilizing byproduct as power plant fuel. Asphalt is used as raw material of fuel for their Gas-Steam Combined Cycle power plant. The power plant can generate power up to 431 MW. This attempt makes Negishi refinery becomes one of efficient and optimum facilities in Japan.

Negishi refinery is unique facilities since its located very close to the residential area, tourism spot, japanese traditional park, minato mirai bay, etc. Moreover, Yokohama city has much more stringent environmental regulation such as exhaust gas emission and waste water limitation than other city in

Japan. Therefore, in order to comply with municipal regulation, Negishi refinery has to prove them self as ECO-facility and continuously monitoring their daily operation. There are several environmental related activity and countermeasures that has been done by Negishi refinery, for instance: using low sulphur byproduct gas as fuel on the burner, installing scrubber and exhaust gas denitrizers, purifying the wastewater into hi-tech wastewater treatment plant before discharged to the environment, and allocated 260.000 square metres of the area to be green area by planting a plenty of trees and grass. According to the explanation, the reduction for their effort, Negishi refinery has been obtaining Achieve ISO 9001 in quality management system and ISO 14001 in environmental management system.

Since almost work activity in the Negishi refinery is dealing with dangerous and flammable fluid of oil product, then the Negishi refinery has attempt utmost to prevent any accident happen that might impact the surrounding resident and harm the environment by took stringent safety approach during the operation and protect the worker. There are a number of safety related activity that has been done by Negishi refinery, such as : in order to prevent nearmisses, sharing information related risk and major accident has been done by posting picture, description, countermeasures, or sign in the certain circumstance at those workplace. Also, prior any alteration (new installation, upgrading, improvement, changes) in the equipment, system, operational methods, or work procedure, they always taking into account the safety, environmental impact, quality, law compliance, and potential accident as criteria in change management.

After the presentation, we have opportunity to visit and observe the facilities in the Negishi refinery including crude oil tank facilities, petrol product facilities, combined cycle power plant, port facilities, and some of refining facilities, such as Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Unit, crude distillation unit. Since the coverage area is too wide then we were taken by bus and conducted question and answer during the tour. This tour gives us broad insight not only how the oil company produce the petrol product and their supply chain, but also how they make alot of effort to prevent any single nearmiss and accident by putting some devices or measures in certain area. Moreover, their endeavour to make balance between business, safety measures, and environmental protection is much more appreciated. By this occasion I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Negishi refinery staff member for their hospitality and warm welcome to us also for their informative and excellent presentation. Thank you very much.

Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy

J.M. Nadeeka P.K. WIJEGUNAWARDHANA (Sri Lanka)

The visit to Negishi Refinery in Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa was a very important visit from many perspectives. Japan is lacking from natural resources for energy consumables and 99% depends on the imports for crude oil needs. Major oil imports are coming from Middle East countries and the Persian Gulf to Japan through sea transportation to refineries and storage terminals are being operated in Japan by JXTG Nippon Oil and Energy. The Negishi Refinery is the Japan's largest refinery in terms of size, available equipment, operations which have the capability to meet the energy demand in the Tokyo Metropolitan area. The total industrial plant of Nigeshi covers a vast area and it has an oil processing capacity of 320,000 barrels per day.

The layout of Negishi refinery comprises from Honmoku I area and Honmuku II area. It followed three completion stages as follows.

- The first construction was in 1964
- The second construction was in 1968
- The third construction was in 1972

The mission of Negishi is to ensure the stable supply for fuel demands at Yokohama city by being stringent in environmental issues by complying with all regulations. This refinery is unique as it is located in a residential area and it needs around the clock monitoring to ensure safety at first. This is an ecological refinery, concerning more on environmental and human issues at the vicinity of the plant.

During the period of two-hour presentation, which was very informative, we were able to get a clear idea about the main functions of the refinery. Moreover, the two presenters explained the process of refinery activities (refinery flow chart) step by step once the crude oil discharged from tankers, tank trucks and tank cars with a video clip.

The last presenter described more about how the refinery complies with environmental regulations and policies. The environmental measures are implemented from the beginning of the operation itself in order to mitigate the risk to pollutions as a result of refinery activities. the location of the plant is highly urbanized and they need an extra care on air, water and noise pollution. Proper wastewater discharging processing unit is available to discharge waste water into the sea. Daily inspection jobs, availability of drills for immediate actions, use of oil fence during cargo operation, green belt concept, volunteer cleaning projects, forest conservation projects and sound co-operation with the local

community are some of the activities currently being performed by Negishi in order to be an eco-friendly operator in energy section.

Negishi uses the latest technology in their operations. Furthermore, the refinery is highly strict on safety activities by complying the law enforced in 1929 on safety measures. The management practices have been changed to face the uncertainty, risk management processes to reduce work-related accidents and human errors. Change management is one of the management concepts that have been implemented by the Negishi refinery to introduce new facilities, upgraded equipment, inspections methods and operational parameters. Upon the readiness of the safety evaluation documents, the Change Management Review Board grants the approval for implementation.

After the explanatory presentation and videos, we could joint to a site tour by bus inside the refinery. This was a valuable opportunity for us to see how practically they are working in the refinery. We were able to have a proper understanding of the refinery and its functions during the site tour as we were explained very well. It was my first visit to an oil refinery plant and I was very much impressed about the opportunity I got to explore how it is being worked.

In addition to that, it is an inspiring fact that the refinery engages in its business activities in a profitable manner, as the strong provider of the energy needs of the country by being the environmental friendly operator in all aspects serving the community at their level best. The core concepts apart from business operations are the environment and the safety which has been the winning factors for Negishi throughout the periods.

This program was very useful and we learned much more though it was for a couple of hours visit at the refinery. The knowledge and the information we gathered are massive.

Shin-Koto Incineration Plant

Akah Judith Ewo EPSE NDZE (Cameroon)

On Tuesday, 16th May at exactly 1:30pm, WMU Sasakawa fellows paid a courtesy visit to the Shin Koto Incineration Plant. We were warmly welcomed by one of the staff members who introduced us on the activities of the factory. Later we were shared into two groups for a tour round the processing center. Before the tour, we watched a 15-minute video tape introducing the plant.

LESSONS FROM THE VIDEO

According to the video, the Shin-Koto Incineration Plant is a waste processing center where all household waste in the city is handled. This center processes or treats burnable waste and facilitates the handling of un-burnable and large size waste in Tokyo 23 wards known as Clean Association Tokyo 23. The facilities in the waste processing centers are run by the organization of clean Association Tokyo 23.

Before waste is processed in this plant, there are rules to follow.

- Rules

- First, the waste is separated into recycling boxes.
- Secondly the waste recyclables are collected and transported.
- The recyclable waste is taken to the recycling facilities.
- The waste collected are taken to the waste processing center.
- Burnable waste is taken to the waste processing center and unburnable and large size waste is broken down in unburnable waste processing plant.

Waste in Tokyo's 23 wards is carried out at Clean Association Tokyo and the waste left is disposed of in Tokyo bay mantle site run by the Tokyo Metropolitan government. The Tokyo clean Association and the metropolitan government play different roles and cooperate to handle the waste.

- What happens to the waste and the role of Tokyo 23?

- At the waste processing center, burnable waste is handled first by weighing in the garbage truck. The weight waste is deposited in the garbage bunker and carried by a garbage crane that mixes the waste and puts in the incinerator.
- Burning of waste prevents bacteria, insects and bad smells and the incinerator continuously burns waste at about 800 degrees so as not to release bad smells.
- Burnt waste turns into ashes and the ash hopper carries the waste. When burning the waste, the harmful substances are released (dust, dioxides, hydrogen chlorites, Sulphur oxides).
- Careful measures are therefore taken in the processing center to ensure the harmful substances are removed from the flow of gas.

Waste processing centers are serious about environmental measures and have very strict regulations. At the center, the heat generated from burning waste is used for making electricity and the lighting processes in the center uses the electricity. Slags are also made into blocks when the ashes are burnt and waste heated to 1200 °C. These slags have many uses.

- **Processing of unburnable waste**

Unburnable waste is broken down into tiny pieces and used in landfill sites, pulverizing equipment are used for large size waste which are separated and broken down in the pulverizing machine until it is less than 15m in size. The remains are transferred to the land fill disposal sites managed by the Tokyo metropolitan government.

There are three important ways for using waste; reduce, reuse and recycle.

- By reducing it avoids making waste.
- By reusing you don't throw away.
- Recycling makes it reusable.

It is therefore important to follow rules and separate waste correctly and it is also important to reduce waste. The three main stages described above were the main lessons learnt from the interesting video.

TOUR AROUND THE PROCESSING PLANT

After watching the video, we began the tour around the plant guarded by a staff member and the translator. We visited the Refuse Platform and later the Furnace that carries the incinerator and their functions were explained. The furnace is the main place where the refuse is burnt into ash. A total of 18000 tons of refuse is burnt every day in the incinerator and it is the highest input of incineration plant in Japan.

Then we visited the Central Control Room that monitors and control all equipment in the incineration plant and all the equipment are computer controlled by automated operations and are monitored by video camera thus less people work at the control room.

Next was the Steam Generator connected with the shaft and the boiler. The steam generator generates electric power inside and outside the plant. Each generator can generate maximum of 50.000kw of electricity.

The next stop was the Ash and Refuse Cranes. The refuse crane is designed to prevent foul odours or smells. After completing the tour, we went back to the main hall and the staff concluded and bid us goodbye at about 3.pm.

Shin-Koto Incineration Plant

Rachel Kosalu BARE-ANITA (Solomon Islands)

Shin-Koto Incineration Plant was completed in 1998 and has a site area of 61,000m². It is one of the twenty one incineration plants serving the 23 cities in Tokyo, and is known as one of the biggest plants in Japan.

Japan like other countries in the world face challenges when it comes to dealing with waste. Hence, the 23 cities in Tokyo decided with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government that waste collection and transfer would be managed by each of the 23 cities separately, while the intermediate treatment would be managed jointly. As a result, the Clean Authority of TOKYO was established for the purpose of dealing with the joint waste management.

In order to ensure efficient transfer, transfer methods are determined based on the type of waste including combustible, incombustible, or large-sized. The combustible wastes are transferred to incineration plants which consist of 21 plants in the 23 cities. The incombustible wastes are transferred to Incombustible Waste Processing Center which consists of two centers in the 23 cities. Large-sized wastes are transferred to Large-sized Waste Pulverization Processing Facility which consists of only one facility in the 23 cities.

In dealing with combustible waste, Shin-Koto Incineration Plant tends to incinerate about 1,800 tons of waste per day. This is totaled up to 400,000 ton a year, and generates 50,000kW with a steam turbine generator. Shin-Koto Incineration Plant like other plants in the 23 cities, dealt with carry-in of improper waste by carrying out regular inspection of incoming waste and raising awareness. There are different sections in the plant facility which carries out different functions. From Waste Truck Scale to Air Curtain, Platform, Waste Bunker, Waste Crane Control Room, Waste Crane, Waste Hopper, Incinerator, Heat Recovery Boiler, Economizer, Cooling Tower, Bag Filter, Induced Draft Fan, Wet Gas Scrubber, Steam Type Gas Heater, De-NO_x Catalyst Reaction Tower, Stack, Ash Conveyor, Ash Bunker, Ash Crane, Ash Loading Hopper, Forced Draft Fan, Secondary Air Fan, Steam Condenser, Central Control Room, Steam Turbine Generator, Wastewater Treatment Facilities and Fly Ash Load. The Central Control Room is the section which monitors the entire plant with computers.

Waste is not only disposed of at the plant but also converted into beneficial resources. Bottom ash that resulted from combustion is recycled into cement materials. Heat energy incinerated into power generation and energy supply. The plant is powered by the electricity that it produced from the combustion of waste. It benefits from this electricity because it also sells it to other facilities and supplied to nearby facilities, including Yumenoshima House of Tropical Plants Tokyo and Tatsumi International Swimming Pool Tokyo.

The Shin-Koto Incineration Plant visit enabled one to gain insights on one of the waste disposal methods used which is known as incineration or combustion. The plant is not only trying to combat waste and the impacts on the environment, but it also considers its own impact on the environment by controlling and reducing of exhaust and waste emissions. This method of waste disposal helps the environment by reducing volume of wastes in the landfill and the need for land and landfill space. In addition, it help reduces pollution from chemicals and other hazardous substances that leach into the ground and pollutes the ground water, a problem faced by landfill waste disposal method.

Thus, this waste disposal method in Tokyo is significant. This method is important for other countries to consider as well. However, the hindrance to such method to be developed in some countries lays in its financial resources and capacity and the cooperation of the cities towards making a positive impact on the environment. Using this waste disposal method does not mean no emissions will release but emissions are controlled and reduced to prevent air pollution. Waste can be reduced but not eliminated, and this method can help reduce the impacts of land based sources of coastal and marine pollution. Japan's approach to waste disposal is a great example for countries to learn from and take into consideration the Shin-Koto Incineration Plant construction cost of 88 billion yen, and the fact that the government spent that much amount for a sustainable course. This commitment by the government in supporting its country in waste management is phenomenal.

May 17, 2017

Visiting
Miura Co., LTD



Miura Co., Ltd.

Taoheed Olalekan FOLAMI (Nigeria)

On 17th May, 2017, the Sasakawa Fellowship Students on field study trip to Japan were hosted by the management of the Ship Machinery Department of Miura Company Limited at its head office and manufacturing plant located in Matsuyama close to the major maritime city of Imabari in Ehime Prefecture.

The study session commenced at 3pm at the conference room of the company with an opening remark and a guidance session on the key activities to be covered during the visit which was delivered by a manager of the machinery division, Mr. Kakudo.

The first presentation focused on the history, profile and products of the department. In his presentation, the head of the Ship Machinery Department, Mr. Osamu Yamusha noted that the department started business in 1959 and has three core functions: Development and Design; Maintenance and Sales. Its main products are ship auxiliary boilers, thermal oil heaters, fresh water generators and ballast water management system. These products and services attracts patronage from the world leading shipbuilding and dockyard companies. They are produced to the highest quality standard specified by classification societies around the world, including ClassNK which is acclaimed to be the most stringent standard in the world. Miura's products are used on varying sizes and types of ships ranging from commercial vessels such as container ships and bulk carriers to passenger ships.

In 2014, Miura Co., Ltd. got an approval from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to install its independently developed Ballast Water Management System (BWMS) on vessels. The compact design of its BWMS make them compatible for use on both newly constructed vessels and retrofitting on vessels already in service. Its BWMS has over the years received laudable evaluations for its sterilization performance for S-sized, smaller organisms and fungi. The company has an ongoing commitment for quality improvement of its BWMS so as to extend their service life, reduce their power consumption and most significantly obtain the approval of the United States Coast Guard (USCG) during the 2017 fiscal year ahead of the entry into force on September 8, 2017 of the Ballast Water Management Convention.

The second presentation focused on the global expansion strategy of the company. The presentation was delivered by the head of the International Promotion Division, Ms. Tomoko Yamusha. She noted that the group is listed on both the Tokyo and Osaka Stock Exchange and currently has a total number of 4,917 staff. The group expansion strategy is driven by a business development concept that is dedicated to ascertaining, meeting, and surpassing the requirements and changing needs of ship owners and shipyards all over the world which has successfully culminated in increasing the group's global market

share. Through its long track record of strategic planning, the company has won the confidence of its existing clients, consolidated its technical capabilities and maintenance services and reinforced her overseas operations reaping thereby, improved sales and financial performances in both its domestic and overseas markets.

The students were subsequently taken on a guided tour of the factory. At factory 1 and 7, the supervisors of the plants provided the student with an in depth description of the specifications of the boiler machineries, fresh water generators and MARPOL-Compliant incinerators respectively.

At the BWMS plant, the supervisor said Miura BWMS is extraordinarily designed and developed to spot and capture microorganisms of varying magnitudes from ballast water using a UV reactor to irradiate the organisms with ultraviolet (UV) light so as to sterilise them. The operations of its BWMS is wholly environmentally friendly as the treated ballast water has no impact on the organisms in the sea water, brackish water or fresh water environment or wherever it is discharged.

After the factory visit, different questions of interests relating to the products and services offered by Miura were raised by the students which representatives of the company answered satisfactorily. In his contributions to the session, Admiral Kudo of the SPF informed the students that the marine products manufactured by Miura adhere to the high industry standards specified by the Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association.

The study session was concluded with the presentation of gifts and a vote of thanks delivered by Ms. Maia Brindley Nilsson, the representative of WMU at 5.30pm.

Taoheed Olalekan FOLAMI

Miura Co., Ltd.

Y. R. Serasinghe (Sri Lanka)

Introduction

Miura Co., Ltd. is one of the leading boiler manufacturing company which is located in 7 Horie, Matsuyama, Ehime in Japan. Company has begun with developing the Z boiler in 1959. Product produced by the company became useful for the customer and gained the confidence of customers and as a result they have become the most leading manufacturer of boilers in Japan. Since 1981 company began to operate in overseas and as at today they have reached around 140000 products in eighteen countries around the world. Miura's aim is to become the best partner for energy, water and the environment and also aim to assist wide range of global environment protection by using their technology. Miura's key expectation is to be the best partner for the customers around the world through their quality product and fulfilling the customer requirement through confidence and proper maintenance of equipments. Further Miura's another expectation is to protect the wonderful natural world and preserve it for future generation. To achieve this great ambition of protecting the natural environment, Miura Co., Ltd. is manufacturing the Ballast Water Management System

Present Manufacturing

Miura is presently manufacturing marine boilers, waste heat boilers, water treatment equipment, food processing equipments, sterilizers, chemicals etc and environment measurement and certification. There are 4409 employers in the group overall.

Design and manufacturing

Miura Co., Ltd. is producing the efficient and light weight, space saving boilers for the ships and these designs are much benefited for the ship. Further they develop and manufacture the auxiliary equipments requirement for the boilers too. For design and manufacture, they have most reliable and experts in the marine sector with advanced skill and knowledgeable engineers in the field to produced most reliable equipments for the world.

Maintenance and part supply

Miura's motto is 'don't make the customer wait'. Therefore, they have established a dedicated maintenance system to attend for repairs worldwide quickest manner by sending engineers who are stationed in Singapore, Amsterdam, Taiwan, China and America. Their engineers are capable of handling all maintenance tasks by one self and also Miura provides assistance for classification inspection of marine equipments maintenance and operational requirements as per the customer

requirements. Furthermore, they maintain most reliable maintenance procedure and system to deliver the required spare parts as quickest possible manner to customers all over the world and to correct place.

Importance of Ballast Water Management System for ships

World economy is largely depended upon maritime transport as 90% of world cargo is transferred through ships today. Ships which sail across oceans of the world carrying huge amount of cargo need to carry ballast water on board to ensure weight distribution, stability and integrity of the ship. Ships carry 3-7 billion tons of ballast water at any given time with around 7000 species. Ballast water is an essential requirement for a ship to maintain its stability and integrity. Ballast water onboard a ship is required to exchange as per the operational requirement of the ship such as when loading cargo, also in bunkering operation, it needs to discharge the ballast water and while unloading the cargo, sailing through a bridge it is required to fill the ballast water to ships tanks. Therefore ballast water exchange is a regular process and ships are filled with ballast water from one region and needed to be discharged in another region. When ballast water are filled plants, animals and microorganisms in that particular sea area are also entered into the ships ballast water tanks with the sea water. Ballast water carried by ships has become a major source of biological invasion around the globe. It has become a grave threat to native marine environment, to economy and even to human health globally. Therefore Miura Co., Ltd. has taken an important step to protect the Marine environment and its related industries by producing Ballast Water Management System utilizing their experiences and researches to their expectation of protecting marine environment from alien species.

Ballast water management system for protect the marine ecosystem

Miura Co., Ltd. has developed a new ballast water management system for ship to protect the marine environment in the world. In 2014 they have obtained the approval certification from Government of Japan and same year they have obtained AMS approval too. Further Miura is expecting to obtain USCG type approval soon. This ballast water management system satirizes the water with the combination of filters and UV. No any harmful substances are used to sterilize the water and they use the ultraviolet for sterilizing. Filters they use for the system is capable of capturing large number of organisms and also they have designed the system such a way that it has the capability of power saving and long service life.

Arrangement and Support rendered by the company during the visit

Visiting to Miura Co Ltd was arranged in excellent manner and company gave their fullest support to give their maximum effort to teach and give information about the company and their manufactures best possible manner .We all were warmly welcomed and explain the products of the company

through a comprehensive presentation and also we were given opportunity to visit all the section of the company to see how the manufacturing process is carried out through a proper briefing.

Conclusion and recommendation

It is honored and privileged to have this great opportunity to visit the one of the leading company, Miura Co., Ltd. in Japan. We were fortunate to listen to an educative presentation on marine boilers and Ballast Water Management System which produces by the company. The objective of the world and viable response for requirement of ships and challenges of environment protection in the world which was brought out by the aims of the company, enlighten our knowledge on the issue. The visit to Miura Co., Ltd. was interesting and comprehensive. It is sure that the knowledge gained by the student will be benefited in their future assignment and also it was really fortunate have interaction with most skilled and knowledgeable staff. Finally, it is recommended to continue this important visit to Miura Company Ltd in future students as well.

May 18, 2017

Visiting
Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd.
Osaka Port



Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd.



Osaka Port

Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd.

Johana Solórzano (Honduras)

“Safe navigation at sea”, that is the motto that defines Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd. in order to accomplish it, they develop high technology and proper procedures to maintain their leadership in the ship repair industry especially in Asia Pacific.

With a big smile and enthusiasm, the Sanwa Dock CEO Mr. Isamu Teranishi welcomed the Sasakawa Fellow students from the World Maritime University demonstrating once again the kindness that characterize the Japanese people. Mr. Teranishi gave opening remarks introducing the Director of the company Mr. Shuta Teranishi, who was the person in charge to present the Japanese Ship Repair Industry outline and the outline and Technology of Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd.

The meeting was hosted in the main hall of the company located in Setouchi Region, Hiroshima Prefecture. It is well known that Ship Repair Industry is significant and plays a crucial role in maintaining the ship life cycle, but also providing many jobs on shore-based business especially this year when the IMO theme is “Connecting Ships, Ports and people” and considerate that younger people should be enrolled in this kind of business. The speaker explained that the company has been operating since 1961 and has around 570 employees serving 420 ships in average per year. The company gives repair and maintenance services to Japanese coastal and ocean-going vessels, and since 2014 as a new business, they have entered in the engineering work for ship modification. It was fascinating to learn how a family-owned business has evolved through the years becoming bigger and more efficient.

The speaker also stated that their aim is to increase the ship performance offering periodic reparations as painting, main engine maintenance, and damage restoration. By the other hand and in anticipation of the IMO regulation about Ballast Water, which will take effect in September of the current year, Sanwa Dock is becoming an expert in Ballast Water Management System (BWMS) installation. Their efficiency in this matter is validated by many shipyards, both domestic and foreign. This issue has many people in the industry to the expectation, particularly in second-hand vessels. It is always good to learn from the experts; they explained to the students that engine rooms in this type of vessels have no space for BWMS facilities because they have been optimized to existing machinery which is very complex and have no space for it due to its size. All these factors have been contemplated by Sanwa Dock to optimize their services in the subject.

Mr. Teranishi explicated that repair yards are mainly evaluated by cost and repair time that is why various works have to be done at the same time and quickly to gain time, extensive knowledge and expertise are required, so to ensure the previous, long-term employment is also important. In this way, Sanwa Dock guarantees high quality in their operations satisfying their customers but parallel taking

care of their people with continuous training and a friendly working environment. It was interesting to hear the three most important factors that make Sanwa Dock a good Ship Repair Company. The first one is its favorable location in Setouchi Region considered the Shipbuilding Mecca, far from residential areas, good weather, close to auto factories and steel mills. Second, it is a family owned business favoring decision making and promoting long-term investment in human resources and facilities. Third, specialized in ship repair for a long time even when this is considered a small company have the capacity of repairing all kind of vessels (Oil, Product and LPG tankers, General cargo and Pure car and Cement carriers) and one of the most important things is that they have developed and accumulated technology and know-how.

Once the technical part was covered, Sanwa Dock staff took the students around the facilities, the perfect opportunity to see in practice everything that was presented by the speaker, especially in ballast water procedure. In a first stage, the students were able to observe how a vessel is repaired and painted in a dry dockyard, afterward they had the chance to go inside the workshops and witness the procedure on fabricating and assemble many ship-parts. Without a doubt, one of the best experiences during the day.

The meeting was closed with a cocktail reception where Mr. Isamu Teranishi responded to all inquiries from the students showing in all moment his gratitude for having them in his facilities. Time in shipbuilding is precious; and it is also said that is very important to make good decisions since the very first time, same applies to Ship Repairing. The Nippon Foundation through the Sasakawa Peace Foundation made the right thing to take the Sasakawa fellow students to this company; where they were treated as a family more than just visitors, by the other side, the students thank the time provided by the enterprise and really appreciated and enjoyed their visit to Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd. One moment in a life time!

Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd.

Kazuhisa TAKUMI (Japan)

In the morning on 18th May 2017, we had an opportunity to visit the Sanwa Dock Company. The Sanwa Dock is a specialized company for ship repairing work, and the shipyard is located on Innoshima Island in Hiroshima Prefecture. We arrived at the shipyard through Shimanami Road, which is famous for its scenic views, and we enjoyed the beautiful scenery of the Seto Inland Sea from the window of our bus.

After arriving at the company, we were warmly welcomed by the president and the staff of the company. First of all, Mr. Isamu Teranishi, the president of the Sanwa Dock Company, gave an opening statement to us. In his speech, he mentioned that he was born in this Innoshima Island and he is junior of Mr. Kudo, Advisor of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, in his university. Thanks to Mr. Kudo, we had this valuable opportunity to visit this company. Mr. Teranishi explained about the general information of the company. The Sanwa Dock Company was established in October 1961. The total employee is currently about 570 employees including subcontractors. The company mainly focuses on repair and maintenance of merchant vessels.

Then, Mr. Shuta Teranishi, the director of the company, gave us an informative presentation about the company regarding their history, the outline and the technology of this company. The company performs overall maintenance business for both domestic vessels and ocean-going vessels. Regarding the facilities of this company, there are four docks (No.1, 3, 5, and 7) and the total length of quay is more than 700 meters. The company can repair all kinds of vessels including bulk carrier, container ship, Pure Car Carrier (PCC), product tanker, cement carrier, LNG tanker, and sulfur carrier. While we were visiting the dock, nine vessels such as chemical tanker, general cargo, and PCC were docked for repair in the yard. More than 400 vessels are serviced for repair by this company annually. The strength of this company is high technological capability and expertise based on the craftsmanship of their engineer. In order to maintain their craftsmanship, the company provides training for the new employee in the Innoshima Technical Center to learn and to acquire fundamental techniques and to receive basic qualifications in order to grow experienced artisans. The Innoshima Technical Center was established in 1999 to pass techniques onto the younger generation. Master craftsmen are teaching their techniques to young technicians. This center provides training like welding training, gas cutting training, and plate bending training for new employee of this company. In addition, the Sanwa Dock has high technical capabilities for the retrofitting of ballast water management system (BWMS) into the existing ships with using "3D Reverse Engineering". Based on the data from 3D laser scanner and the result of visual survey, engineers of the company create 3D design of retrofitting the BWMS system into a ship with using 3D CAD. The company has an excellent track record of retrofitting of

BWMS into more than 30 vessels so far. The company has a schedule to install BWMS into more ships in the future.

After the presentation, we had field tour in the dock, and we walked around the main facility of the yard such as No.7 Dock (220m*45m), pipe shops, and warehouse. During the tour, we could see the inside of the factory and the automated storage shelf in the warehouse, and we learned well-organized work area in the facility.

Through the visit in this company, we learned that the Sanwa Dock has high technological capability and expertise based on the craftsmanship of their engineer. At the same time, we learned that the company's policy of challenging new technology because the company takes on challenges for new technologies like 3D Scanning technology in a ship in order to make use of the retrofitting of a system into existing ships. The company is proud of the fact that the company is the first in the world to apply this reverse engineering technology into ships. It was a valuable opportunity for us that we were able to visit this company. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Sanwa Dock Company and the concerned staff of this company for giving us this excellent opportunity of the facility tour and informative presentation.

Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd.

Dii Mek THOMAS (Papua New Guinea)

Introduction

On Thursday the 18th of May 2017, the WMU Sasakawa Fellowship class of 2017 had the privilege of visiting the Sanwa Dock Company Ltd from 09:30 – 11:30 as per the schedule, at their head office and dock yard. The Sanwa Dock Company is located on the Innoshima Island in Hiroshima Prefecture.

The trip from Matsuyama, where we have been visiting on Wednesday to the Sanwa Dock Company was spectacular because we travelled by bus through some very beautiful country side and also had a unique opportunity to travel across Japan's unique bridge system which connected some of the many islands of Japan.

The Sanwa Dock Company Ltd

Upon arrival at the Sanwa Dock Company, we were met and greeted by the Company President Mr. Isamu TERANISHI, his son and director Mr. Shuta TERANISHI and their staff. We were taken to the top floor of their new headquarter where we were briefed of the safety requirements and where several of the staff gave us a run-down of the company and the work that was done there. The main presentation was done by the director, Mr. Shuta TERANISHI and is summarized below.

Outline

The Sanwa Dock Company Ltd is a ship repair and conversion company established in late 1961. It currently has a sales volume of about US\$50 million and employs 570 people of which 380 are permanent and 190 are subcontractors. The company services approximately 420 ships per year with mainly Japanese coastal vessel making up about 70%. The company repairs or converts about 60% of the total at their 4 docks while the rest are repaired at the ship owner locations in order to cut down on cost of docking. The docks range from a length of 107m to 220m at Dock No. 7 and having a total quay of 706m.

Vessels that come into the Sanwa docks are for three main reasons; 1. To convert or retrofit vessels to meet standards required by the Japanese Government and or classification societies, 2. For periodic repairs and 3. To restore damages done to the vessel as a result of incidences such as grounding, collision and others. Also, vessels repaired at the Sanwa Dock must be done within a limited time frame and specified cost though quality of the work are quiet difficult to evaluate given the complexity of the work.

It was also mentioned that the ship repair industry is a service industry therefore customer satisfaction is paramount so repeat orders are placed. It is therefore imperative that Sanwa Dock has employees which have extensive knowledge and capacity to turn over vessels in a short time with high quality workmanship. Furthermore, the dock industry is known as a typical 3D (Dirty, Dangerous, Demeaning) industry thus difficult to acquire and train young engineers and workers for long-term employment.

The Company's strength

The company's strengths are in its willingness to invest in amenities like staff accommodation, capacity building investments in the local Innoshima Technical Center and safety and protective equipment. They are strategically located near the ship building region of Setouchi, Muira (Ship Boiler and BWMS maker) and steel mill company. They are a family owned business so they have a quick turnaround time for decision making.

Technologies Utilized

The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention) was adopted in 2004 to introduce global regulations to control the transfer of potentially invasive species. Once the treaty enters into force, ballast water will need to be treated before it is released into a new location, so that any microorganisms or small marine species are killed off. The BWM Convention will enter into force on 8 September 2017 (*IMO, 2017*).

The Sanwa Dock Company has been involved in the retrofitting of Ballast Water Management Systems on vessels since the BWM Convention was adopted in 2004 by IMO. Vessels were required to be fitted with the different types of BWMS in order to comply with national and international laws. There is a particular mad rush at the moment for vessels to comply especially when the convention will enter into force on September 8, 2017.

It is quite a difficult and daunting task when designing retrofits especially when the engine room space of a vessel has already been optimized for existing machinery and therefore has no space for BWMS. The Sanwa Dock Company has utilized the Reverse Engineering with 3D Laser Scanner to assess and come up with a design which will be suitable and compatible with the existing equipment and space.

This cutting edge technology allows Sanwa Dock to check space availability in the engine and pump room, check the power capacity, ballasting and de-ballasting assessment and cost assessments of a vessel. This allows the engineers to come up with an outline design and rough planning for the BWMS

retrofit using existing 2D drawings and preliminary piping arrangements by their highly experienced staff. After the visual survey and 3D scanning is completed, the engineers have a very good visual and 3D CAD idea of the whole space. The retrofitting preparations are underway including the developments of 3D models and pipe works. This is followed up with the retrofitting at the shipyard and the vessel is ready to sail out meeting its class requirements. All these process should be completed with 28 months of the order.

Facilities Tour

After a presentation of the company at their new head office, we were given a guided tour around their facilities which included; 1) the docks 5, 1 and 3 which had some vessels there and repair was in progress 2) the East factory which included the pipe shop, no.3 finishing shop and ware house where we were introduced to an automated cataloging and storage system for parts 3) the dock no.7 which had at that time a car carrier that had a final coat of paint work done on it. The tour concluded at their Sanwa Club where we had refreshments, question and answers, exchange of gifts and farewell remarks before departure.

Conclusions

This was a very educational and informative tour and highlights the innovation and commitment by the ship repair industry of Japan. The Sanwa Dock takes pride in building its human resource capacity and strives to improve by incorporating cutting edge technology in the delivery of high quality finish products.

It is highly recommended for further field study visits by future Sasakawa Fellows to Japan. I would not hesitate to recommend the Sanwa Dock to ship owners in my country for repair or retrofit tasks in the future when I return back.

Osaka Port

Mohammad Azizul MOULA (Bangladesh)

18 May'2017, the Port of Osaka, Japan:

The Port of Osaka is the principal port in Japan, located in Osaka within Osaka Bay that entered an age of prosperity, becoming one of Asia's major trade ports.

Having a major production and consumer base of 21 million, the Kinki Region centering on the City of Osaka, forms the backbone of the nation's economy. Situated at the heart of the region, the Port of Osaka is linked to various parts of the region through a comprehensive highway and other transport network.

The Port of Osaka was known in ancient times as "Naniwazu," served as an embarkation point for ships travelling to and from the Korean Peninsula and China.

Since its opening to foreign trade in 1868, Osaka based industry and trade began to thrive and the number of vessels utilizing the Port of Osaka increased dramatically thanks to the construction of a new port.

The port continues to prosper as a thriving international trading port through its commitment to overhauling facilities, utilizing state-of-the-art technology and providing improved port services. Handling around 80 million tons of cargo annually and linked to about 600 ports in approximately 140 countries and regions, the port is supporting economic activities and everyday lives of 21 million people in Kinki region.

Fact that we learn about the port of Osaka:

- Volume of Cargo Handled in 2015: 79,972 thousand tons

Advantage of port of Osaka:

- Huge hinterland
- large scale logistic facilities in the surrounding area- more import than export
- since 2003,53 facilities total are: 2.949 million sq meters.

Current state of Osaka port :

- volume of cargo handled at the port of Osaka in 2016 is 82,033,622 Ton
For international cargo,
 - Main items of export : Steel material 17%, Reused material 13%
 - Main items of import : garments, Apparel accessories, shoes 17%,Electronicsmechinaries 12% ,dye,paint,other chemical products 7 %
For domestic cargo,
 - Main items of outbound cargo are complete vehicles 72%, Miscellaneous 7%, Waste sand 5%,
 - main items inbound cargo are completed vehicles 62%,balast 9%, Cement 8%
- In 1995, there was a natural disaster in Japan, Kobe port was affected a lot, than the operational activities of Kobe port transferred to Osaka port, as result, Osaka port had to play a significant rule to continue maritime business.

- In 2009, Operation activities have been open in Yumeshima Container terminal with 3 berths, 8 gantry cranes.
- in 2010, Sakishima Container terminal has been opened with 13 gantry crane.
- Osaka Port has some more terminal viz International Ferry Terminal for cruise and high value added transportation service to/from China and South Korea. Required time: Osaka-Busan 18 Hours whereas Osaka- Shanghai 48 hours.
- Domestic ferry terminal for service to Kyushu and Shikoku to promote modal shift as well as to provide comfortable passenger transportation.
- Domestic RO/RO and container service to link all parts of Japan specializing in domestic transportation.

Development of Osaka Port:

- In 1969, the first berth of the container terminal started its service
- Ships on eastern/southern Australian routes started to call at the port of Osaka
- In 1971, Port of Osaka's ferry terminal started its service.

Objectives of reclamation:

Method to “kill 2 birds with 1 stone” –continued since Edo period.

- Disposal of waste soil from public construction works + effective use of large area
- Waste disposal
- others(Securing of land for redevelopment/town development)

Initiative taken by the port of Osaka:

- Movement of people : Cruise-Port Osaka for convenient location and diverse tourism resources
- Creating and appealing the city's attractiveness.
- Town Development
- Redevelopment of waterfront areas.
- A proposal plan for Yumeshima town development
- Disaster Prevention: in order to face major earthquake and tsunami an effective action plan has been taken.

The port of Osaka, ranked in 60th based upon the volume of container cargo handled at leading port in the world in 2014. It's believed that current as well as proposed development works will lead the Port of Osaka again in global maritime world.

Osaka Port

Haitham Kadhim Hadi AL-JAZAERI (Iraq)

Japan has 325 ports distributed in all area of Japan. One of them called Osaka port and known in ancient times as "Naniwazu," and the Osaka Port served as an embarkation point for ships traveling to and from the Korean Peninsula and China. Since it is opening to foreign trade in 1868, Osaka-based industry and trade began to thrive and the number of vessels utilizing the Osaka Port increased dramatically thanks to the construction of a new port. The Osaka Port, as one of the nation's leading ports, entered an age of prosperity, becoming one of Asia's major trade ports. The port continues to prosper as a thriving international trading port through its commitment to overhauling facilities, utilizing state-of-the-art technology and providing improved port services.

Below some information and statistics about Osaka port in Japan:

1- Current state of Osaka port in 2016:

A- Domestic cargo which handled by Osaka port comprises about 58% of total cargo and are transported by 65% as domestic ferries and 35% conventional domestic vessels & others and the total of these cargoes is 47,921,795 tons distributed into groups which outbound and inbound. The main items of outbound cargo are completed vehicle (72%), miscellaneous (7%), and waste sand/soil (5%), and a total amount of outbound cargo is 21,175,112 tons. In addition, the main items of inbound cargo are completed vehicle (62%), ballast/sand (9%) and cement (8%), and a total amount of inbound cargo is 26,746,683 tons.

The majority of completed vehicles are transporting by ferries both outbound and inbound.

B- International cargo which handled by Osaka port comprises about 42% of total cargo and are transported by international container vessels about 87% and 13% are transported by conventional international vessels & others. The total amount of international cargo is 34,111,827 tons and is divided into export and import cargoes. The main items of export goods are steel materials (17%), reused materials (13%), and (dye, paint, other chemical product) (12%). The amount of international export cargo is 9,363,099 tons. Further, the total amount of international import cargo is 24,748,728 tons. The main items of import cargo are (garments, apparel accessories, shoes) (17%), electric machineries (12%), and (dye, paint, other chemical product) (7%).

The number of international containers handled in 2016 is 1,952,372 TEUs.

C- The volume of trade with Asian countries such as Korea, China, and Southeast Asia about 94% of the total volume of international cargo at the port of Osaka. This amount of trade with Asian countries reflects the importance of Osaka port for Japan and these countries.

D- The routes of international containers that call at the port of Osaka distributed with West coast of North America (8 service/month), Australia (12 s/m), New Zealand (2 s/m), Southeast Asia (88 s/m), Taiwan (74 s/m), Hong Kong (84 s/m), China (220 s/m), and South Korea (94 s/m).

The another importance of Osaka port that is considered centering on Asia, the port is linked to North America, Australia and all other parts of the world.

E- The Osaka port has international ferry terminal that provide transportation service to/from China and South Korea. The terminal provides HDS (Hot Delivery Service), which enables swift hand-over of import cargo after arrival. The time required between Osaka and Busan in Korea is 18 hours and the weekly services are 5. The time required between Osaka and Shanghai in China is 48 hours and the weekly services are 1.5.

F- The Osaka port has Domestic ferry terminal that provide services to Kyushu and Shikoku to promote model shift as well as to provide comfortable passenger transportation. The terminal has daily services that approximately 6 to Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa by 4 operators via 5 routes.

G- Osaka port has RO/RO and container services and that services to link all parts of Japan specializing in domestic transportation. The domestic RO/ROs is to Hokkaido, Kanto, Kyushu and Okinawa. The domestic containers are to Setouchi, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido.

Conclusion

According to the historical and economic importance of Osaka port for Japan and Asian countries that are provided the services for them, should be focusing on this port and continues with development it. In addition, not only focus on port operations but also focus on logistic activities related with Osaka port.

Osaka Port

Omar Soud AL ETEIWI (Jordan)

1. Introduction

Ports are nodes where ships berth, anchor, unload and load goods with shelter to ships in rough weather. Ports are considered important to the state for several reasons, such as contribution to the national economy, the gateway for international trade and social aspects for residents. Nonetheless, ports are not only trade gateways, but also, very conspicuous sites for industries as banks, agents, storages, depots, distribution centers, factories, and large number of employers and labor. In the last century, most of the main ports in the world invested in developing their infrastructure trying to increase ports throughputs and reduce the cost per ton (Alderton, 2008). In other words, ports became more competitive and focused on improving performance. Ports offer economic multiplier for any country; hence, ports conduct economic impact studies to determine which sides should be improved. Port, unlike ships, have to last longer and have to adapt to several changes that evolve through time, such as in the case of the change of the infrastructure to adapt for bigger ship, change in trade pattern, changes in logistical and financial drivers, and changes in hinter land transportations. Importantly, ports developed from a transport center to a logistic platform and types of ports also developed to contain all the changes in shipping specializations.

In the case of Osaka Port, First, we should talk about Osaka as a city. With a population of over five million people, Osaka is Japan's second largest city. For centuries, Osaka was Japan's cultural and commercial gateway to Asia the point of entry not only for trade goods, but most importantly, cultural influences that shaped Japan. Today, Osaka is a vibrant cultural center known for its shopping and exquisite cuisine. Its location makes Osaka a perfect base for doing one day trips to nearby cities like Kyoto (30 minutes), Kobe (20 minutes), Nara (40 minutes) or Himeji (1 hour). (Typical times shown on JR Trains available without extra express charges starting from Osaka Station.)

Known in ancient times as "Naniwazu," the Osaka Port served as an embarkation point for ships travelling to and from the Korean Peninsula and China. Since its opening to foreign trade in 1868, Osaka based industry and trade began to thrive and the number of vessels utilizing the Osaka Port increased dramatically thanks to the construction of a new ports. The Osaka Port, as one of the nation's leading ports, entered an age of prosperity, becoming one of Asia's major trade ports. The port continues to prosper as a thriving international trading port through its commitment to overhauling facilities, utilizing state-of-the-art technology and providing improved port services.

2. Osaka Port General information

2.1. General information

Below tables 1 – 5 shows some information about Osaka Port which very important to any vessel which need to visit this port.

Port Detail	
Port Authority:	Osaka Port and Harbors Bureau
Address:	WTC Bldg 41F 1-14-16 Nanko-Kita, Suminoe-ku Osaka, Osaka Pref 559-0034 Japan
Phone:	81 6 6615 7764
Fax:	81 6 6615 7769
Email:	na0004@city.osaka.lg.jp
Web Site:	www.city.osaka.jp/port
Latitude:	34° 38' 60' N
Longitude:	135° 26' 59' E
Port Type:	Seaport
Port Size:	Large

Table 1 : Port Detail. Source: searates.com.

Water Depth	
Channel:	36 - 40 feet 11 - 12.2 meters
Cargo Pier:	21 - 25 feet 6.4 - 7.6 meters
Mean Tide:	1 foot

Anchorage:	31 - 35 feet 9.4 - 10 meters
Oil Terminal:	16 - 20 feet 4.9 - 6.1 meters

Table 2: Water Depth. Source: searates.com.

Lifts & Cranes	
100+ Ton Lifts:	Yes
50-100 Ton Lifts:	Yes
25-49 Ton Lifts:	Yes
0-24 Ton Lifts:	Yes
Fixed Cranes:	Yes
Mobile Cranes:	Yes
Floating Cranes:	Yes

Table 3 Lift and Cranes. Source: searates.com.

Port Services	
Longshore:	Yes
Electrical Repair:	Yes
Steam:	Yes
Electrical:	Yes
Navigation Equipment:	Yes

Table 4 Port Services. Source: searates.com.

Supplies	
Provisions:	Yes
Fuel Oil:	Yes

Deck:	Yes
Water:	Yes
Diesel Oil:	Yes
Engine:	Yes

Table 5 : Supplies. Source: searates.com.

2.2. Osaka Port Terminals

2.2.1. International ferry terminal

Provide transportation service to/from China and South Korea. The terminal provides HDS (Hot Delivery Service), which enables swift hand-over of import cargo after arrival. The time required between Osaka and Busan in Korea is 18 hours and the weekly services are 5. The time required between Osaka and Shanghai in China is 48 hours and the weekly services are 1.5.

2.2.2. Domestic ferry terminal

Which services to Kyushu and Shikoku to promote modal shift as well as to provide comfortable passenger transportation. The terminal has daily services that approximately 6 to Shikoku, Kyushu, and Okinawa by 4 operators via 5 routes.

2.2.3. RO/RO and container services

Which link all parts of Japan specializing in domestic transportation. The domestic RO/ROs is to Hokkaido, Kanto, Kyushu and Okinawa. The domestic containers are to Setouchi, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido. Moreover, in 2016 the number of international containers handled is 1,952,372 TEUs.

3. Osaka Port Statistics.

3.1. Domestic cargo which handled by Osaka port comprises about 58% of total cargo and are transported by 65% as domestic ferries and 35% conventional domestic vessels & others and the total of these cargoes is 47,921,795 tons distributed into groups which outbound and inbound. The main items of outbound cargo are completed vehicle (72%), miscellaneous (7%), and waste sand/soil (5%), and a total amount of outbound cargo is 21,175,112 tons. In addition, the main items of inbound cargo are completed vehicle (62%), ballast/sand (9%) and cement (8%), and a total amount of inbound cargo is 26,746,683 tons.

3.2. International cargo which handled by Osaka port comprises about 42% of total cargo and are transported by international container vessels about 87% and 13% are transported by conventional international vessels & others. The total amount of international cargo is 34,111,827 tons and is divided into export and import cargoes. The main items of export goods are steel materials (17%), reused

materials (13%), and (dye, paint, other chemical product) (12%). The amount of international export cargo is 9,363,099 tons. Further, the total amount of international import cargo is 24,748,728 tons. The main items of import cargo are (garments, apparel accessories, shoes) (17%), electric machineries (12%), and (dye, paint, other chemical product) (7%).

3.3. The volume of trade with Asian countries such as Korea, China, and Southeast Asia about 94% of the total volume of international cargo at the port of Osaka. This amount of trade with Asian countries reflects the importance of Osaka port for Japan and these countries.

3.4. The routes of international containers that call at the port of Osaka distributed with West coast of North America (8 service/month), Australia (12 s/m), New Zealand (2 s/m), Southeast Asia (88 s/m), Taiwan (74 s/m), Hong Kong (84 s/m), China (220 s/m), and South Korea (94 s/m).

4. Conclusion

Ports are very essential part of global supply and logistics chains because they are nodes that links the shippers and carriers in one hand and carriers and consignees in the other hand and they are very important for improving the country's economy. Ports with specialized terminals increased efficiency and competitiveness in many ports as ports diligently seek improving performance. Each port is unique by its approaches and management, as the case in Osaka Port. As mentioned above Osaka port consider as important sea gateway for Japan for many reasons such as; the number of international containers handled in 2016 is 1,952,372 TEUs. Moreover, the majority of completed vehicles are transporting by ferries both outbound and inbound. In addition, the importance of Osaka port that is considered centering on Asia, the port is linked to North America, Australia and all other parts of the world.

May 19, 2017

Visiting
Marine Technical College
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.
JSMEA Seminar



Marine Technical College



Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.



JSMEA Seminar

Marine Technical College

Prosper Senyo Bediako (Ghana)

INTRODUCTION

As a part of the Sasakawa Fellowship Student's tour of Japan, the group under the leadership of Ms. Maia Brindley Nilsson on 19th May 2017 visited the Marine Technical College (MTC) in Ashiya City in Kobe. The group arrived at the campus at exactly 0850 hours and were welcomed enthusiastically by a former WMU Professor Dr. Toshio Hikima.

WELCOME ADDRESS

In his welcome address the rector, Dr. Reiji Tanabe introduced the college and gave an overview of the various courses and levels of education and training that were offered. He said the MTC was established in 1945 as the sole institute for seafarer education and training in Japan. Since its establishment, the college had undertaken in-depth curriculum research at various levels of qualification towards the improvement of seafarer education to reflect the needs of industry and in conformity with regulations from the competent authorities and international conventions.

The purpose he said is to equip the newcomers and seafarers with certain sea experience and requisite sciences and skills necessary for the operation of ships. In this regard, MTC is positioned to offer courses in Newcomer Education, Pilot Training Course, Practical Education/Training for Ship Operation Part 1,2&3 and Qualification Education in addition to several short term courses. He indicated that MTC has developed three new courses namely Polar Code Basic Training, ITF Code Basic Training and Basic Training Required for STCW Convention every five years. These new programmes are scheduled to start in in the 2017 academic year. He added that the Maritime Technical Education Agency of which MTC is a member integrated with National Institute for Sea Training in April 2016. The new organization is called Japan Agency of Maritime Education and Training for Seafarers (JMETS).

MARITIME EDUCATION IN JAPAN

Professor Toshio Hikima took turn to explain the objectives and functions of JMETS which has assumed responsibility to ensure adequate maritime education and training in Japan. He intimated that the agency's role is to strengthen cooperation and coordination with Maritime Universities, the national colleges of maritime technology and the maritime industry by taking appropriate measures for sophisticated education and training. He said JMETS is an independent administrative institution supervised by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) with the aim of cultivating talented seafarers through the provision of suitable education and training for seafarers and people intending to become seafarers. JMETS is made up of fifteen maritime educational institutions comprising one university, five national colleges of maritime technology, three national polytechnic colleges (NPC), four national polytechnic schools (NPS) and the Marine Technical College.

Professor Hikima explained that the consolidation of the Marine Technical Education Agency and the National Institute for Sea Training was to consolidate theory and practical orientation under one agency to streamline the human capital development process and make control and coordination more efficient. As a result, students of the various institutions are able to access information and facilities that hitherto were not available to them. JMETS has five training ships of varying sizes and technical specifications. After graduating from the maritime college, students enter JMETS as cadets where they undergo six months training onboard the training ships followed by another six months of apprenticeship with a shipping company. In total the cadets acquire twelve months of on board experience after which they take the national examination made up of oral and written tests. The onboard training offered by JMETS

have two specializations-Navigation and Engineering. The Navigation specialization includes the following courses:

- Ship handling
- Meteorological phenomenon
- Cargo loading and unloading
- Mastering of watchkeeping skills on bridge
- Bridge Resource Management (BRM)

The engineering specialization also include

- Mastering knowledge and skills for M/E plant
- Mastering of maintenance skills for M/E plant
- Training for watchkeeping
- Engine room Resource Management (ERM)

He added that the JMETS programmes were not only focused on the Japanese seafarer but is also available for nationals of countries in South East Asia and the Pacific region.

TOUR OF THE COLLEGE

Director of student affairs Professor Kiotsi Miara who doubles as the Head of Engineering Department took the group through the various simulators at the college and their functions. The group was then divided into three and were taken on a tour around the campus. The groups were taken to the navigation, operation room, engine room and ECDIS simulators and at each simulator a tutor explains how the simulator functions and also answers questions from the group.

CONCLUSION

Professor Kazumi Sugita Head of Navigation debriefed the group after the tour.

The visit to MTC afforded the group to learn more about the maritime education in Japan and how it evolved to its present status. It was a fruitful visit. The group left the Marine Technical College at about 1125 hours.

Marine Technical College

Abigail Yanique BRYAN (Jamaica)

The field trip to Japan was one of the best experience I have ever had. The exposure to the Japanese society and their dynamic investment into the development of their society and the varied industry is exemplary and one that is deserving of praise.

Marine Technical College

One of the industries that Japan has invested greatly in is its maritime institutions and we were able to see evidence of this investment when we visited the marine technical college. Mr Tetsuichi Nozaki, the president of the Japan Agency of maritime education and training for seafarers (JMETS), was there to welcome us along with members of the institution's faculty. Mr Nozaki did a very informative presentation that gave insight on the role of JMETS in regulating the marine technical college and other similar maritime institution in Japan. From the presentation learnt that the agency is an independent administrative agency under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The agency functions are:

- Regulating responsibilities for seafarer education and training.
- Oversight of the operations of high schools in which maritime education and training is done
- Responsibility for policy implantation in relation to STCW
- They assess how the MET content is changing with technology, and facilitate mechanisms and approaches to be utilised for keeping MET content current.
- The concept of lifelong learning was discussed and the possible benefits it can have in the development of seafarers.
- Ensure optimal training skills on ship operation and to conduct navigation training.
- To conduct research on advanced academic skills and skills related to shipping operations and voyage training.

The presentation also provided information on the marine technical college, some of which are:

- The college is one of eight maritime colleges and two high schools.
- There are 5 training vessels that serve as berths for the institution and the other training colleges
- They do written and oral examinations
- They do all the relevant STCW short courses

We also learnt that the programs are of about 4 years with one year of practical training. The college conducts nautical program for Deck Officers and Captains, marine engineering programs for Engineering Officers and training for Pilots and VTS operators.

One of the most impressive things about the marine technical college is the training facilities and its equipment. During the tour of the institution we able to see different levels of training facilities. For example, we saw classrooms with desktop applications that were used for training the engine cadets who were in their first year of training. The application was designed to help them get familiar with the ship and more specifically with the engine room. We were able to observe one of the classes and had the opportunity to work with the application that gave insight on the type of activities the cadets would execute.

The institution also had a designated classroom for Electronic Chart Display Information System (ECDIS). Here we saw several ECDIS equipment, which could train a big group. I really appreciated this, as some institution only have a few of these specialised simulators.

Additionally, the institution also had very nice deck and engine simulators. We were able to observe a training session in one of the full mission deck simulator, which was very pleasant. However, it was more exciting when the group got the opportunity to do some of the same activities that we saw being done. The opportunity to observe and the opportunity to do it on our own were very good and provided authentic experiences to the theory that we learnt at WMU. We also saw smaller simulator stations, as well as the instructor's workstations, that allowed for multiple scenarios and training sessions to be done.

The overall visit to Japan was great as it provides the group with memorable learning experiences. The visit to the Marine Technical College will be one of my most memorable, as it was aligned to my area of studies, which is Maritime Education and Training. The different topic discussed and the things we saw were very relevant to me and in many instances provided new knowledge and insight. I believe that the experience has made me a more rounded individual as I am more exposed and more informed.

Marine Technical College

Leena Ndahafa Kagola (Namibia)

Japan Agency of Maritime Education and Training for Seafarers - Marine Technical College (MTC), is an independent administrative institution supervised by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The institution aim at strengthening cooperation and coordination with maritime universities, national colleges of maritime technology and maritime industry and also responding appropriately for sophisticated education and training. Further, the institution provides education/training courses for newcomers to the maritime industry. This includes practical education and training for ship operation and pilot training. Although there are other institutions that provide the same training around the world, MTC aims at ensuring the safe and efficient operation of ships through the provision of competent and skilled people and to support the long term career paths of maritime professionals. I learned how the institute apply the quality standard system of on-board training programs and comply with the STCW convention. Further, we got an opportunity to have a look at all kinds of simulators that are available on the campus and how beneficial they are to cadets learning.

It is well known that shipping is vitally important to the global community, playing a key role in sustainable development. The world depends on a safe, secure, and efficient shipping industry; and the shipping industry depends on an adequate supply of seafarers to operate the ships that carry the essential cargoes we all rely on. Therefore, maritime education and training must be of a high and consistent quality, throughout the world. They must be skills-based, competence-based and utilise the latest technology - such as simulators reflecting modern ships and up-to-date bridge layouts. It is for that reason that time spent learning is never time wasted; and, in the maritime world, the need for high quality, well-educated people at all levels and in all sectors is as great as it has ever been. The global maritime and education network is vital for the continued supply of well-trained and highly qualified people required to fuel and sustain the shipping industry as it adapts to serve the needs of a growing global population. Besides education and training, the college also conduct research activities, international corporation course and ship security. Together with the other leading Maritime Education and Training institutions in the world, the Marine Technical College is indeed contributing positively to the maritime industry of which does not only benefit Japan as a country but all countries across the globe. The college continue to glow and introduce more technologies that will assist cadets to excel in their studies, this is because the maritime industry is changing rapidly and the institution is committed to ensure it is up to date with the changes. This will allow the institution to attract more cadets to take up the seafaring career.

We remain grateful hence the visit did not only provided us with the knowledge but also expanded our professional network. The fact that I am personally specialising in maritime education and training, it was a great opportunity to assess and apply my theoretical knowledge and witness how things are done practically in institutions. Thus, it is indeed indisputable that the exposure gained at the Japan Agency Marine Technical College was valuable and beneficial to my study. In addition, the visit was an unparalleled opportunity to learn and understand the entire maritime training program offered by the Japan Agency Marine Technical College, understand their challenges and strength by ensuring that excellent education is provided at all time.

The opportunity came just at the right time and indeed, we are grateful for all the information shared and for the wonderful tour on all kind of simulators. The tour provided helped us to link our theoretical knowledge to the live training system. Hence, effort must be made to bring new generations into seafaring as a profession. Seafaring must be seen to appeal to new generations as a rewarding and fulfilling career.

Overall Report

The visit was an excellent opportunity to observe how Japan is contributing to the maritime sector. Beside all the companies visited, we had an opportunity to meet Dr. Sasakawa. It was an emotional yet exciting moment. His encouragement motivated us to work even harder. The opportunity just came at the right time and we remain thankful.

Kawasaki Heavy Industries

Mark Philip Cassar (Malta)

It all started back in 1878 Shozo Kawasaki founded the Kawasaki shipyard in Tokyo. With its success and failures, the business mind led to the beginning of Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd in 1896. In 1907, Kawasaki entered the railway industry, and as the years goes by, aircrafts and much more engineering sectors became part of the Kawasaki Group.

Back in my island country Malta, as a flag and port state control inspector, and in my previous studies and work experiences, I have seen various ships, different engine brands, type and configuration. During my sea time as an engine cadet, the sound of a large 2-stroke diesel engine was music to my ears; from the starting air, to manoeuvring speed and full speed continuous combustion sound. I had the chance to experience the dirtiness with black soot in the scavengers and the dripping oil in the crankcase. However, Kawasaki gave my fellow Sasakawa students and me what most probably we can call it the once in a lifetime opportunity – producing the heart of a ship.

Entering the fully carpeted administration building and leaving this block with full personal protective equipment, gave me the first impression of the seriousness and quality this company provides. Heading to the first factory, we saw the process for building various land equipment. Staring with turbines, I was amazed to see a raw rotor shaft being worked to precision to fit the blades, bearings and the casing around it. This is truly a piece of precision engineering.

Crossing the driveway between factories, having the road full of planted trees and flowers, gave me the impressions of walking in a public area. This green concept, which was also seen in other places we visited, shows the clean and green cultural concepts Japanese people have always abide too and passed on through generations.

In the second factory, we saw the process for producing the green gas engine. The L30KG series gas engine operates on the lean-burn technology, meeting the IMO tier III NO_x regulations, producing sulphur free exhaust and minimizing the CO₂ emissions by 20% compared to oil fired engines. Based on the ISO3046 this engine has a lowest specific fuel oil consumption of 7200kJ/kWh. This 4-stroke engine is mainly being produced for land-based use in power plants and on-board ships. It is all saved into a computer. Using huge CNC cutting machines, thick plates are cut to precise dimensions and prepared for welding. Robots and highly trained welders join the steel pieces into engine blocks, A-frames, shaft and bearing supports, etc. This follows by heat treatment into big ovens and a crack detection inspection is a must.

Following thorough material and production inspections, everything moving stage by stage along the factory floor, this metal jigsaw puzzle starts to assemble piece by piece. Every bolt and nut is oiled and

precisely torqued in place, until the engine is formed. Huge cranes, all working with high safety precautions move the assembled engines through the different factory stages until it is painted and connected on the testbed for trials. This last stage, the testing facility, assures that each and every engine that leaves the Kawasaki factory without defects and in full running condition, ready to be shipped and installed around the world, are ready to spark, push and turn for uncountable times.

The last factory to see was the 2-stroke engine assembly area. This process here is very similar to what we saw in the previous workshop. However, one could easily see the difference in size of a 2-stroke marine engine compared to 4-stroke. It is huge and massive. A human assembling this engine looks just like a spider climbing around places.

While touring the green painted walkway through the Kawasaki workshops, engines and turbines was not the only equipment being produced. We could see various other equipment under construction. Controllable pitch propellers, azimuth thrusters, and reduction gears are other equipment which we were able to see being produced either on the high tech CNC milling and lathe machines, hydraulic pipe and plate benders, and on testbed ready to be approved and leave the factory for their designated lifetime operation. It can easily be noted that the quality of the produce lies in the precision of the work produced were the workers are on the job taking care of the details, while robots perform the timed hot works such as cutting and welding achieving the ultimate results possible.

You name it; they have it! Kawasaki Heavy Industries is much more than what we saw. Kawasaki has a strong business in the shipbuilding sector. High class and specialized work vessels are designed from concept stage in-house at the Kawasaki facilities. They have specialised design for gas carriers including LNG and Hydrogen, and this is not only for ships. They also produce land storage tanks and plants. Unfortunately, we did not have the time to tour the shipbuilding area. That would have been another marvellous piece of engineering to see. Kawasaki also builds submarines to the military sector, and has its business share in other mobility sectors such as the automotive and railway industries, aerospace industry, and the recreational sector producing jet skis and motor cycles. These are only the name of Kawasaki Group.

Today, Kawasaki group is global and well known in all corners of the world. With strong specialised sectors and sales, Kawasaki is divided into seven engineering departments and seven administrative departments, which in all employs around 34,500 people. As the group mission statement says “Kawasaki, working as one for the good of the planet”, the aim is to achieve customers’ requirements with advanced technology, providing originality and innovation to its produces while valuing a better environment and brighter future for the generations to come.

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Nguyen Viet Phuong (Vietnam)

On 19 May 2017, during the Sasakawa field trip in Japan, we have an opportunity to visit the Kawasaki Heavy Industries., LTD – Kobe Works Organization. It is the valuable chance since we need the special permission of Japan Ministry of Defense to entry the factory.

In April 1878, Shozo Kawasaki, the founder opened the shipyard in Tsukiji, Tokyo which was considered as the first brick of Kawasaki Heavy Industries, in which, Kobe Works Organization is an essential part. Indeed, Kobe Works is where Heavy Industries began over 100 years ago which is located in the west of the international trading port of Kobe. Kobe Works have a significant contribution to the development of Kobe city as well as it has been operated in pursuit of the Kawasaki's goal of providing the society with essential industrial products for use on land, at sea and in the air. In another hand, Kobe Works committed to creating environmentally friendly products and the ISO 14001 environmental management accreditation is a clear evidence.

During our short time visit Kobe Works, we were warm welcome by the Company. First of all, we had the brief presentation to introduce about the Kobe Works and the history of Kawasaki Heavy Industries., LTD. In particular, Kobe Works Organization is built on the area of 360.000 m² which have four main divisions: Head office, Ship & Offshore Structure Company, Machinery Division, Plant & Infrastructure Company with about 3200 employees. Then the presentation introduced more detail about each division of the Company.

Ship and Offshore Structure Company has first mentioned with its Kobe Shipyard was the birthplace of Kawasaki Heavy Industries. For this reason, this place was also the birthplace of many Japanese vessels from the merchant one to the battleship, especially is the submarine. In the Kobe shipyard, two scenarios are operating: new building ship and ship repair. The new ship up to 34.000 GT such as bulk carrier, jetfoils, patrol ships and various steel structures have been built in berth No.4 with the dimension: 276 (m) length x 44.6 (m) breath. Likewise, the submarine is constructed in the close berth No.1 with the size 127 (m) length x 15.4 (m) breath. Also, with the advantage of position and facilities and technology, Kobe shipyard is also chosen for the servicing and repair of many ships. There are Berth No.2, No.3 and No.4 with the dimension length(m) x breath (m) respectively: 108 x 19.2 9; 236 x 41,5; 205 x 30.5 which can have used to repair the ship from 3000 GT to 30.000 GT, including merchant ships, defense ships, and submarines.

Secondly, we were introduced about the Machinery Division which has history began with the occurrence of marine steam turbines in 1907. The Machinery Division are providing many products

for both marine and energy and environment market. Indeed, the primary products are marine propulsion system, marine diesel engines, and marine steam turbines. The Machinery Division is not only known as an experience and know-how manufacturer but also as a famous place where provides the world highest performance gas engines, land use turbines, natural gas compression modules, wind tunnels and industrial blowers.

Without the direct relation with the maritime field, the Plant & Infrastructure Company was briefly introduced to its activities such as Industrial Plants, Materials Handling system, Tunneling Equipment, Chemical Plant, Cryogenic Storage System, Environmental Plant and New Business and New Technology.

After the presentation, we had the occasion to go to the workshop and observe the real manufacture facilities and real productions. From the time when our first step into the machinery workshop, we were all impressed and overwhelmed by the size of the factory. For instance, the super large gantry miller is the biggest equipment which my fellow friends and I have ever seen. Moreover, the land use turbine was being cut off as well as an enormous marine steam turbine, reduction gear and large 2-stroke main engine also brought us interesting questions and valued practices. Another impression comes from the extremely clean of the production area, and the optimize of manufacture's processing as one of the Japanese's culture, which I also witnessed in other company throughout the trip.

The visit ended at the headquarters where we were given the opportunity to say our appreciative to the warm welcome, hospitality, and well-organized of the Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. – Kobe Works Organization. Through this field trip, we all have our valuable lessons and especially for myself, as a Class surveyor who in charge of manufacturer assessment. Indeed, what I have learned here will be a valuable experience that I could bring to apply to Vietnamese's manufacturers which then could help a lot to promote the quality of Vietnamese shipping fleet.

Seminar on the Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association (JSMEA)

Yasser FARAG (Egypt)

In a warm welcoming atmosphere, the 2017 Sasakawa fellows' students representing 24 countries attended the Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association-JSMEA seminar. The seminar held on the 19th of May 2017 at the beautiful Minatogawa Shrine, the seminar was hosted by JSMEA in cooperation with Sasakawa Peace Foundation-SPF and World Maritime University-WMU.

The seminar started with an opening speech of the vice chairman of JSMEA, Mr Masaaki Matsui. Mr Matsui highlighted that it is the second seminar with Sasakawa WMU fellowship students. He asserted that the outcome of the first seminar was surprisingly exceptional. The graduates had communicated through JSMEA several times with its members to strengthen ties of cooperation established through the previous seminar. He urged our patch to follow the example of our predecessors and take advantage of JSMEA network in order to communicate with the maritime industry key players in Japan. Additionally, he emphasised the JSMEA members' role in supplying international shipping with reliable and high-quality Japanese products that made the shipping industry more sustainable throughout the years. He concluded with the current efforts exerted by JSMEA members to play a more vital role in offshore technology by their active participation in Offshore Technology conferences held in the past few years.

Mr Matsui's opening speech was followed by an informative presentation from Mr Reijiro Urabe, the leader of overseas market development WG, JSMEA, about the organisation objectives and activities. The presentation started with an illustration of Japan rich history as a traditional maritime nation. Then, he explained in details the structure of the organization which is organized by those enterprises engaged in manufactures, repairs and sales of marine propulsion engines and various auxiliary ship machinery such as pumps, air compressors, oil purifiers, heat exchangers, cargo and mooring winches, anchor windlasses, deck cranes, steering gears, navigational aids, fittings and accessories, and presently incorporates a total of 249 regular corporate members and 66 organizations of supporting members. JSMEA scope of activities includes the following:

1. Research related to business administration and technology in the ship machinery industry.
2. Activities to promote the internationalisation of the ship machinery industry.
3. Other activities including:
 - Liaison and coordination with other trade associations related to shipbuilding and ship machinery manufacturing.
 - Petitions to the government to vitalize the industry.

Mr Urabe explained in details the organisation actively participates in a number of well-known international maritime exhibitions in the year 2017;

1. Offshore Technology Conference, Houston, Texas, USA, May 2017.
2. The International Maritime Purchasing Association-IMPA Singapore, May 2017.
3. Nor-Shipping, Oslo, Norway, May 2017.
4. The International Maritime Purchasing Association-IMPA London, the UK, September 2017.
5. International WorkBoat Show, New Orleans, U.S.A., November 2017.
6. Marintec China, December 2017.

All these activities in addition to many seminars organised by the organisation itself prove the vital role JSMEA playing in the international shipping industry to allow Japanese shipbuilding companies and ship machinery and equipment manufacturers to unveil vessels of high technologies complying with the latest international rules and regulations. Such technologies helped the shipping industry to achieve more energy efficient shipping, compliance with the latest IMO regulations (such as Sox, Nox, and BWMs) and improve the industry overall reliability and sustainability.

After the presentation, a traditional Japanese Cocktail reception held with a welcoming opening speech by Mr Katsuhiko Fujiwara, the leader of overseas exhibition WG. The reception provided a unique opportunity for the students to directly communicate with Japanese firms leaders and exchange their view about the maritime industry challenges. Mr Kudo asked all the companies representatives to deliver a short speech about their company to welcome the students. The host's speeches were simple, fun, and added an atmosphere of comfort and closeness to everyone.

Personally, this gathering has given me the opportunity to communicate closely with many of the managers of international companies that have long been operating their products during my previous experience as a marine engineer. I realised through this meeting the extent of the authenticity of the Japanese character where the combination of humility and the most professional and dedicated to work. This exclusivity allowed the Japanese products in general and marine ones, especially to reach the highest quality and standard by paying attention to the precise details and collective work that characterises the Japanese society in general. Finally, many commemorative photos were taken for all the attendees, which will remain a testimony to the students' enjoyment of this beautiful gathering, which should continue as a regular annual event for scholarship students during their visit to Japan during the coming years.

Seminar on the Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association (JSMEA)

Mirza Zeeshan BAIG (Pakistan)

On 19 May 2017, a conference is been organized by Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association (JSMEA) in cooperation with the Sasakawa Peace Foundation in the honour of World Maritime University Sasakawa Fellows students at Minatogawa Jinja (Shrine) Nankou Kaikan, Kobe Japan. Total of 27 fellows students with Public Relations Officer of WMU, Ms Maia Brindley being received by the Executive Managing Director of JSMEA, Mr Shoichi Kitamura. Moreover, Advisor to SPF Mr Eisuke Kudo, Mr Shinichi Ichikawa of SPF, Mr Seiya Tatsuno of MLIT including number of dignitaries associated with JSMEA development committee has also actively participated the event. The conference constituted of formal Presentation session followed by honorable cocktail reception to the auspice guests/dignitaries.

The session started with the opening remarks by Mr Masaaki Matsui (Vice Chairman, JSMEA) where he acknowledged the efforts of SPF as to provide an opportunity to WMU students to meets with the maritime manufactures for better understanding of futuristic market approach. He also highlighted the role of japan manufacturing developments in support of global needs and how effectively JSMEA association is building win win relations across the world. Later on Mr Rejiro Urabe (Leader of Overseas market development Working Group, JSMEA) elaborated the role of JSMEA in the competitor society with facts and figure of other maritime builders countries statistics. JSMEA is an organization of major ship machinery and equipment manufactures as well as trading companies, currently consisting of 256 regular and 68 members. He also described the functions of JSMEA as follows:

- Promoting global business development.
- Promoting off shore business.
- Stimulating technological development and tackling safety and environmental issues.
- Promoting measures to cultivate and secure humans.
- Holding seminars globally for promoting maritime business and profitability.

Besides the above mentioned functions JSMEA helps in conducting research related to business administration and technology in ship machinery industry. Hosting activities to promote the internationalization of the ship based machinery industry in which subject organization kept an eye on overseas markets and importation of machinery parts from abroad as to liaison with other trade associations related to shipbuilding/ manufactures.

Upon completion of the session one, cocktail reception was hosted where other than WMU and SPF members, officials from 13 different members of associations also attended the reception. Ceremony was formally opened by Mr katsuhiko Fujiwara (Leader of Overseas Exhibitions WG, JSMEA), he

initially thanked all the participation members for making the ceremony more impressive. He further emphasizes the efforts being imparted by the JSMEA in connecting the maritime world with japan manufactures industry and opened the house with toast for the health of all participants. He also provided the podium to all members of associations for brief introduction of respective industry role towards the building capacity of maritime sector. After the introduction, WMU students with full of synergy sung the WMU theme song and received big applause from the audience. Number of varieties of Japanese food and deserts were the part of the menu which was enjoyed by the WMU students and other respected guests. During the reception WMU students warmly interacted with the guests to build strong relations and promotes cultural exchange.

The ceremony was closed with the remarks of Mr Toshihiko Sasakura (Review committee of overseas market development, JSMEA) with the promise to maintain such activities in future which are helpful in promoting the soft image of developers from Japan. He also extended the thanks notes to Sasakawa Peace Foundation for collaborating and in the expanding the relations and continuous support. Finally, Ms Maia on the behalf of the president of WMU presented token of memory to Mr Noboru Ando Managing Director JSMEA and further elaborated that this platform is successfully offering an opportunity to the students in connecting the maritime network netted.

May 20, 2017

Visiting
Boat Race, Biwako



Boat Race, Biwako

Boat Race, Biwako

TRAN Viet Hai Dat (Vietnam)

On the Saturday 20 May, after having an interesting visit to Toji Temple and Kiyomizu-deza Temple, we headed to Shiga to experience Boat Race operation. Shiga Prefecture is a prefecture of Japan, which forms part of the Kansai region in the western part of Honshu island, and it encircles Lake Biwa, the largest freshwater lake in Japan. We arrived Boat Race at 13:00 as the planned itinerary then we were guided to proceed to the conference room. The conference room was placed on the 5th floor with the beautiful view to the Boat Race Biwako.

At the room, we were welcomed and instructed about Boat Race Biwako and betting on Boat Race in Japan by the staffs of the company. We were given the handouts of Boat Race information and Shiga tourist brochure and we were also served teas and biscuits. Boat Race Biwako is located on the banks of Lake Biwa with the altitude of 85 meters, it was opened since 1952 and boasts awe-inspiring scenery even when compared to the other 23 boat race locations around Japan. Boat Race is a competition in which 6 boats race counterclockwise along circular boat course of 600 for 3 laps (1800m). There are 12 races a day. Bettors predict the order that 6 boats will cross the finish line. Cash dividends are paid out when predictions are correct. After listening about Boat Race operation in Japan, we involved in betting and everybody was excited for the first time of betting on Boat Race. Due to being a newbie in Boat Race betting, we selected the easy methods which were predicting the first boat winning in the first lap and the precise rank of 3 boats winning at the final. Our betting was confirmed by machines, the printed tickets were given to us where the professional racers and the amount of betting money. When the Boat Race started, it was the very excited time we shouted to support our lucky boats for winning the race. When our race finished, almost disappointing faces were shown because of losing money, only 2 smiling faces can be found. Particularly, Mr. Tatsuno won 10000 yen with just 500 yen of initial betting, what a prophet here! With the upsetting results of most people, we decided to continue betting in the next race, (Oh some true gamblers revealed themselves officially, we had a lot of smiles). In the next race, we went down to all the lower floors to see competition closer. On the way of walking down, I enquired Mr. Shin the questions and understood more about betting implications in Japan. Boat Race is one of the four public sports in Japan where pari-mutuel betting is legal. The other three sports are horse racing, bicycle racing and motorcycle racing. All other sports bets, including casino gambling are banned in Japan. One of the most important means in the visit was that we acknowledged 2.5% revenue of Boat Race operations used to contribute to Sasakawa Fellowship etc, this mean had mentioned in the orientation class when we came to World Maritime University, but it was meaningful for us when recalling it. When we reached on the first floor, we observed gorgeous scenery of Boat Race Biwako and we loved viewing the race from outside the building standing right next to the race course. The feelings of the sound of engines

speeding past us added to the thrill and excitement of watching the races and selected boats. The results of second betting were better than the first one, more persons received dividends. With the people were still losing money in the second time, we also were very happy because we contributed to the next generation of Sasakawa Fellows. At the last time, we enjoyed the fresh atmosphere of Biwa Lake and took the memorable photos, the small gifts of Sasakawa Fellows were delivered to staffs of the company, it could be small but contained full of our appreciation and gratitude of us.

The trip to Boat Race Biwako was the wonderful trip to Sasakawa Fellowship Students class of 2017. However, it could be not completely perfect without the dedications of Mr. Eisuke Kudo, Mr. Shinichi Ichikawa, Mr. Seiya Tatsuno and Mrs. Miyoko Wada to entire trip. Sasakawa Fellowship Students class of 2017 would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Eisuke Kudo, Mr. Shinichi Ichikawa, Mr. Seiya Tatsuno and Mrs. Miyoko Wada, especially to Dr. Yohei Sasakawa for wonderful trip.





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Overall Impression

Aynur MAHARRAMOVA (Azerbaijan)

Japan with its colossal urban areas, lovely parks, plenty of shrines, fascinating temples, breathtaking skyscrapers, extraordinary and delicious food, astonishing culture, society, and language amazing sovereign island nation in Asia. Regarding my specialization which I am taking in WMU, we have been in several countries, however, I might want that you believe in my sincere words that, Japan trip was as well as going to be an unforgettable journey for me. There exist a wide range reasons why this trip impressed me too deeply.

First of all, as it was my first time which I am being in some Asian country, that is the reason I felt highly exciting. In art illustrations like dolls, crafts, ceramics, textiles, swords there clearly be obvious the impact of Asia, Europe, and North America's culture. But, I might say that Japanese architecture with its wooden structures derived from Western and nowadays, Japan playing leading role in the architectural design, innovation, and technology. Additionally, in terms of our knowledgeable tour guide, I got information about Japanese religion. Bearing in mind that I am quite enough religious person, obtaining information about Shinto was by far the most interesting issue for me. As some of my friends doing Ph.D. in Tokyo already I got to know how interesting and enough difficult Japanese dialect. During my visit to Japan, I realized that it is not only hard but also so attractive language. Although more than 99 percent of the population speaks Japanese as their first language, the Ryukyuan languages such as "Amami, Kunigami, Okinawan, Miyako, Yaeyama, Yonaguni", also part of the Japonic language family.

Alongside with all these benefits, this wonderful country also has its problems and drawbacks. For example, earthquake and tsunami issues resulted in the decline of Japan's population from 204,000 people to 126.24 million people, besides that, owing to social concerns younger Japanese are not marrying or remain childless. Suicide is the principal reason of death for individuals under 30. In country's development and economic growth education prone to be by far the most significant factor. The education system in Japan is totally different from my home country (Azerbaijan). Elementary and middle schools with both together nine (9) years are considered to be compulsory and three years of junior high school, two or four years of university. The dominant part of students is greatly educated and skilled in literacy, math, and sciences. For the sake of higher education level, strong aptitude Japanese approximately haven't get ant difficulty in finding a job in order to support oneself. University of Tokyo and Kyoto University are in the top rank and not only foundations, institutions but also Japanese government is willing to support young people for getting the better education.

Other difference with my country I found in the health system. Participating in a national health insurance program implementing by local governments is also possible with the great help of employers,

managers. Furthermore, music is also distinctive with numerous exceptional instruments such as "Koto", with the guitar-like "Shamisen", with Karaoke, classical, modern music, J-pop. I can state that I am the greatest fanatic of Japanese cuisine. Japanese cooking depends on consolidating staple nourishments, commonly Japanese rice or noodles, with a soup and okazu—dishes produced using fish, vegetable, tofu and the like—to add flavor to the staple food. A great number healthy and delicious food are offered in restaurants by regional specialties. Popular Japanese sweets are known as wagashi which the fundamental ingredients comprise of red bean paste and mochi, green tea ice cream, a kakigori which is eaten especially in summer festivals. I also liked the taste of sake. During all our trip I enjoyed tasting several types of sushi. Japan is also famous for its festivals with respect to the food, entertainment, carnival games. Particular festival dates which are fulfilling by the local shrine or temple relies on upon the area.

Japan is the country which nowadays many people might want to visit. As I realized that Japanese culture is entirely different from other', before this trip, I have read too much about this charming country so as to get approximately information. Moreover, I have learned enough much during my stay there. in this way our lovely, friendly, welcoming, approachable tour guide assists us with her wide information about each place which we have visited. I am the person who doesn't like to come back the country which already I have been, but I have to mention that Japan was for me the place which I would love to come back over and over again. Still, too many things waiting for me there which I must see, visit, taste, learn and apply in my country. I want to show my sincere gratitude first of all to The Nippon Foundation and the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, to Doctor Yohei Sasakawa and my lovely university and to all who helped and gave us this golden opportunity.

Overall Impression

Mohammad Azizul MOULA (Bangladesh)

Japan is the “Land of the Rising Sun” and the country of a maritime nation. Japan is a highly developed nation with a very high standard of living and Human Development Index. The Japanese people enjoy the highest life expectancy and the third lowest infant mortality rate in the world. The country has the world's third-largest economy by GDP. It is also the world's fourth-largest exporter and importer. The country benefits from a highly skilled workforce and is among the most highly educated countries in the world, with one of the highest percentages of its citizens holding a tertiary education degree.

During our field trip to 14 May -21 May’2017, we got the opportunity to observe and roaming different places in Japan. **Respect, Discipline and Time Management** make the Japanese as one of the best nations of the world. They know how to respect and honor others with most cordial way, they love to follow discipline life and always keep this motto in their daily life. For time management, the Japanese will be the number one nation around the globe, confidently we can tell. In Sweden, we see 10 o’clock means exact 10 o’clock but for the Japanese, 10 o’clock means 10 minutes to 10 o’clock. The concept regarding time management of the Japanese surely makes us wonder. We believe, the nation who know the value of time, surely they will reach the apex point of development that we saw in our field study trip to amazing Japan.

Japan, as one of the best maritime countries, has thousand numbers of islands. The four largest are Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, and Shikoku-together they are often known as the Japanese Archipelago that makes up about ninety-seven percent of Japan's land area and often is referred to as home islands. The Japanese keep their country green and lively. About 73 percent of Japan is forested, mountainous and unsuitable for industrial development, Agriculture or for residential use. Their all development works based upon sustainable development where they are very much concern about green policy. We saw, even capital city-Tokyo is well decorated with beautiful gardens and natural parks in order to make the city environment-friendly.

Japan has a significant number of World Heritage Sites, including Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto, Nara, Himeji Castle. We visited Kyoto where we discovered some excellent places. The UNESCO World Heritage Site Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto includes 17 locations in Kyoto, Uji in Kyoto Prefecture and Otsu in Shiga Prefecture that was declared as World Heritage in 1994.

Japanese technology surely makes us amazed. The high-speed Shinkansen train makes their life fast and smart. It has reduced their journey time and so that they can use their time more efficient way. We enjoyed a lot with Japanese lunch in our journey by train to Osaka.

As a shipbuilding nation, Japan is one of the leading nations. We learned a lot about their ship build industries during our site visit to Sanwa Dock Co Ltd and Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. Moreover, Japan is the third largest automobile producer in the world and is home to Toyota, the world's largest automobile company. The Japanese consumer electronics industry, once considered the strongest in the world, is currently in a state of decline as competition arises in countries like South Korea, China, and the USA.

The Japanese food's dish is the one of the best food I have ever seen. I got the opportunity to travel a lot in the Europe and the Asia, but I have to say the Japanese food is the best. The restaurants are neat & clean, hygienic and maintain a minimum standard. It's comparatively cheap and most delicious than the European foods.

In site seeing, we enjoyed a lot in all places. Traveling from Matsuyama to Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd. We enjoyed the most natural scenic beauty. From the bus, we saw some small islands and archipelago, which make our journey excellent and make it as a lifetime memory. We got an excellent tour guide who keeps a vast of knowledge Japanese culture, language, history, and geography. Her guidance makes our journey more comfortable and easy.

The Japanese are very helpful and co-operative. Once in the evening, I along with one of my colleagues went out from the hotel to see the city. As we were a newcomer in this city, we were looking for a Japanese guy to assist us. We find some wonderful persons who tried their best to guide us to roaming the city—really its enrich our knowledge about Japanese people and their culture.

I am grateful and proud to be a part of Sasakawa Family. Our field trip to Japan surely enriched our knowledge and opened the opportunity to make maritime network around the globe that will accelerate to build a sustainable development to make the maritime world safe and sound for the future world.

Overall Impression

Akah Judith Ewo (Cameroon)

The Japan field study was a one-week trip to Japan organized by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation and The Nippon Foundation for the prestigious Sasakawa Fellowship students of the World Maritime University. This memorable field study took place from 13th to 21st May 2017, and was attended by 27 WMU Sasakawa fellows including a staff representative. It was a rare privilege and lifetime opportunity as well as a dream come true as we were privileged to meet in person our Honorable donor, Dr. Sasakawa. We also had the opportunity to get acquainted, commune with different personalities of high caliber as well as discover and learn important aspects in the Japan maritime field, the country, their language, cuisine, tradition, religion, culture amongst others.

Arrival at Narita International Airport

I was truly excited at the airport when I saw Mr. Shinichi and told myself ‘so finally I’m in Japan, the long awaited trip’. All excited, we were warmly welcomed by him and Mrs. Miyo an interesting and very friendly lady. After the necessary conviviality we drove from the airport to the Sasakawa Peace Foundation conference room for orientation. The ride was exciting as I enjoyed the view of the beautiful city of Tokyo and was thrilled by the advanced level of development and beauty of the city.

After orientation, we went for a well-deserved lunch which was highly appreciated as I enjoyed the meal that was served. At the beginning, I thought I was not going to enjoy Japanese food because I always had the impression it was raw but to my greatest surprise, it was so so delicious.

Later, we checked in at the beautiful and classy Tokyo Prince Hotel, I felt so happy and relaxed, had my refreshment and in the course of having a view from my window, I was elated by the beauty of the Tokyo Tower. Later that evening, I went out with friends to visit the Tower which was not far from the hotel and had some great pictures.

The Places visited and tours

On the second day, Monday 15th May, we had a very busy schedule. A visit was paid to three different important places; the Japan Coast Guard, Courtesy visit to Dr. Sasakawa at The Nippon Foundation as well as the Maritime Bureau.

Meeting Dr. Sasakawa was a privilege and unique opportunity. I was impressed at his simple nature and keen interest as he listened to our messages of appreciation. It was a good encounter with him as we had exchanges, presented our special gift and had a group photo. Although our meeting with him was brief, it was much appreciated. At the Coast Guard, the staff were very welcoming, polite and respectful. I

really appreciated their interaction with us and how they answered the questions we asked, same with the Maritime Bureau.

In the evening, we were highly honored by the Foundation with a welcome reception dinner attended by some important dignitaries. The reception was well organized and peculiar as I had the opportunity to meet with people of different works of life. We had exchanges with them and lots of souvenir pictures were taken. We all left the venue very accomplished and satisfied.

On Tuesday 16th May, we visited the Negishi Refinery and the Shin-Koto Incineration plant. It was an interesting adventure going round the site of the refinery viewing the huge crude oil tanks and refinery industrial plant. At the incineration plant, the visit was a wonderful experience as it was fascinating seeing garbage being recycled and transformed into good use. It was a very busy and tiring but interesting day as that same evening we had to transfer our baggage for our next destination. We departed by bus from Tokyo to Matsuyama Ana Hotel where we spent a night. The next day's departure by flight to Kobe was exciting too and on that same day we visited the Miura Company.

At Kobe on **Thursday 18th May**, we had an exciting two hours' drive to visit the Sanwa Dock, a well-developed family business industry specialized in ship repair and maintenance, where we learnt a lot from their activities especially after the tour around the sites. The trip to the company was another adventure as we had the opportunity to sight see some small islands that make up the so many Islands of the Japan archipelago. It was a beautiful site seeing adventure.

That same day, we arrived at Fukuyama train station where I was lucky to see the fastest yellow bullet train of which it is believed if you are chanced to see it, you derive some good luck. Also traveling with the bullet train from Fukuyama train station was a great experience as we had lunch in the train. We also paid a courtesy visit, same day to the Osaka ports where we were given a boat ride round the ports. It was a wonderful experience to me as it was my first time to experience a boat ride. That evening we were lodged at the Ana Crowne Plaza beautiful hotel.

Friday May 19th was also marked by a tight schedule as we visited the Marine Technical college, the Kawasaki Heavy industries as well as attended the JSMEA seminar. The technical college was an interesting tour as we visited the ship engine room, manipulated the equipment and saw how a simulator was being operated. At the Kawasaki heavy industry seeing the different stages and manufacturing processes of the different parts of the ships engine before the general assembling of the different parts was amazing. Also at the JSMEA seminar, it was amazing meeting the different personalities of the Japanese shipping industry. I discussed with some of them and exchanged contacts. We had a great dinner and the gifts offered to us was most appreciated.

Saturday May 20th was the day for a tour around the Toji and Kiyomizu temples. It was an amazing historic site visited by many especially at weekends. After the temples we went to witness the boat race.

Most of us took part in the race by buying tickets to forecast the winners. It was interesting watching the race live and some of us were lucky to win from our forecast. Saturday evening ended with a hectic farewell reception offered by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

MY IMPRESSION

Japan is a very beautiful country that is much advanced in terms of technological development, infrastructure, with a unique culture. I have visited a number of countries around the globe but Japan is one of the most beautiful countries visited so far.

In terms of approach and behavior, the Japanese people are very welcoming, friendly and hospitable with a very spectacular culture and religion. Their culture and traditional sculpture as seen when I visited the temple is based on Buddhism religion. I was impressed when I visited the Toji and Kiyomizu temples especially when I saw ladies and men dressed in their famous Japanese outfit which I found very beautiful and colorful.

Also, I was fascinated by the common tradition of bowing when greeting guest or visitors and after each visit to a site, the staff ushered us out and expressed their gratitude by waving until we were out of sight. I remember Mrs. Miyo as she will tell us in the bus 'It's time for 10 minute's waving'... and we all started waving. It was so interesting and I saw this gesture as a sign of respect and appreciation from the people we met.

Also, keeping to time and punctuality is very important to the Japanese culture as we had to observe the 10-minute rule before actual time and it was very effective as we oblige to remind our team members to keep to the rule so as to be on time. I enjoyed the 10-minute rule experience,

Display and presentation of food was very attractive and appetizing. There was variety in every meal and reception and I had the opportunity to taste sushi for the first time which was surprisingly delicious to me. I also appreciated the importance Japanese attach to Green Tea, a beverage I use to ignore but found out later that it had so many health benefits.

Last but not the least, while in the bus, I had the opportunity to learn some few words in Japanese language like 'good morning' ohayou, how are you 'genki', have a nice day, 'yoi ichinichi wo', goodbye 'sayonara' etc. It was great.

To sum it all, I will like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Kudo, Mr. Shin and Mrs. Miyo for their guidance and support through-out our visit and stay in their lovely country as they made my experience in Japan a lifetime memorable one never to forget. I was impressed by the way Mrs. Miyo had a watchful eye on us all to ensure everyone was safe and on time. If asked if I would like to visit Japan again, I won't hesitate to say yes a hundred times especially if I were to be in the company of these wonderful three (Kudo, Shin and Miyo). Thanks a million.

Overall Impression

Ciro Alfonso Reyes Hernández (Colombia)

The visit organized by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, for the Sasakawa Fellows 2017 in Japan from 13 to 21 May, this year. Was a memorable and unique event for this group of students at the World Maritime University. Those who in their totality had the opportunity for the first time to know a country full of harmony characterized by respect, good customs, and discipline with outstanding values and principles.

This field trip was directed by Mr. Eisuke Kudo, Mr. Shinichi Ichikawa and Mrs. Miyoko Wada, who welcomed us at the Narita International airport with a warm welcome of friendship and gratitude. And who guided us during our stay in Japan, showing us their culture, and customs. The visit had a well-structured itinerary, which was developed successfully. Where the organization of each of the events as visits, made the program complete and without mishaps. Making this field trip a memorable event for students full of joys and great contribution for their professional, cultural and personal development.

Something very characteristic of Japanese culture was how they expressed their kindness and cordiality at the receptions offered. The visit counts with three important receptions, reception of welcome, reception offered in the seminar JSMEA and reception of farewell. Where the students were honored and congratulated for having the privilege of being part of the Sasakawa fellows 2017, for all those people who form and are part of the WMU friends of Japan. Events where we unite as friends and brothers singing in unison the anthem of the World Maritime University.

At these receptions the students had the opportunity to meet and interact with major maritime authorities, alumni of the WMU, distinguished families and other friends of Japan. Where friendship bonds were strengthened and new doors were opened to work as a team.

Likewise, we had the opportunity to meet Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, where each of the students presented him formally, thanking him for being selected to attend their professional studies at the WMU. They also indicated how these would be fruitful for their professional, personal and institutional development.

During the week we met several institutions such as: Japan Coast Guard, Maritime Bureau, Negishi Refinery, Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, Marine Technical College, Kawasaki heavy industries, Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd., Osaka Port among other valuable institutions. Visits that fit the professional profiles of the different specialties of the WMU, being of great interest for our professional development. In each one of them we saw how constancy and teamwork achieved the proposed objectives, leading to business, professional and human success.

There is no doubt that we have learned the best of Japan as country and the best of their society, I know that we will take the best of Japan to our countries to achieve a better world.

Overall Impression

Mohamed Shawki Mohamed Salem EL KHADRAWI (Egypt)

The world gives props to Japan because after losing WWII they could build themselves back up and become one of the top technological countries. Japan is a very safe country without much crime. Japanese are very modern, but they still respect and hold onto their traditions.

This field trip gave us some advantages with many opportunities to gain and learn about maritime and culture of Japan. This paper is written on the basis of general ideas that is gathered during the visit of selected organizations and from the presentation, discussion and valuable speech of different people.

People: They are so friendly and polite. The stereotype is so true that they bow at every occasion and multiple times in a conversation. The more respect they have, the deeper they bow. After a week you get used to it and one notices that you start bowing yourself automatically.

Cities: Orderly and Clean;

Although other countries may be clean and orderly, I don't know of another place where cleanliness and order define a country. I did not see anyone J-walking at all, even when there were clearly no cars coming. People also line up for trains. Although these two characteristics are not unique to Japan, they are definitely very obvious when you are there.

There is also an apparent lack of trash cans in public. You can walk for a long time in a crowded area without seeing one. At the same time, the streets of Japan are the cleanest I have ever seen. This means that you don't need more trash cans for people to stop littering. It all comes down to culture and etiquette.

In addition to being clean, the streets are also quiet despite being crowded. It's almost like there's some weird acoustic effects. People seem to be talking but you can't really hear them.

While the cleanliness and order were overwhelmingly positives for me, I also got the feeling that people were merely going through the motions and following unspoken rules.

Metro: I have visited many cities and try always to use the metro system at least once. I was impressed by the Japanese network and infrastructure. Not only very clean, but also very punctual. And, a lot of people warned me that it is a difficult country to navigate in as hardly anyone speaks English and all the signs lack English. I cannot confirm this. All the navigation signs (roads and public

transportation) where bi-lingual or even tri-lingual (Japanese, English and Chinese). And, let's not forget all the signage on the floors to indicate walking directions and where to que up.

Culture: First thing I noticed that the people are very polite and well dressed. And, you notice that even late at night you see people leaving work at 8pm, 9pm, 10pm and even 11pm. You literally see them leaving offices, streets are busy that late at night and people in suits and business attire. Nobody bumps into each other. And, what was interesting, nobody raises its voice. It seems that they take the issue of keeping the volume down so seriously, that it is forbidden to speak on mobile phones in the metro!

Cuisine: The food is fresh and delicious. I enjoyed pretty much every meal what I am having. But I missed proteins and especially bread. And of course potatoes. Obviously you will find many different kinds of restaurants but, I think that 90% of the food establishments are focused on Japanese cuisine.

Recommendations for future field studies

Our field study in Japan was an organized event and gave us enough facilities. However, for future field studies there are some points that are recommended here.

Firstly, the arrangement of the schedule was very tight. In future this could be made flexible.

Secondly, students' specializations and areas of interest should be considered during separation into groups for fruitful learning experience.

Thirdly, one and short cultural event can be included in the field trip and one session can be allotted for this program.

Finally, it will be better if some arrangements are done so that the Sasakawa Students can have one day free in order to move freely and learn more about the places they visited.

Overall Impression

Yasser FARAG (Egypt)

I consider myself fortunate for spending six days in the beautiful Japan. This visit has always been a dream for me to come closer to the mysterious world of Japan. I visited Japan for the first time in 2009 to join a merchant ship. My only memory of that visit was a 45-minute bus ride from the airport to the ship. Even during this short visit, I was impressed with Tokyo streets orderliness and complete calmness despite the overcrowding. After 45 minutes I became more determined to approach this magical world to learn more about the mystery of this collective harmony in man and Japanese society. With my enrollment to 2017 Sasakawa Fellowship, I have finally the opportunity to fulfil this wish.

The study visit seemed well planned from the beginning with a specified timeline activity plan. The pre-visit communications gave me the impression that I will be taken care of during my stay there. We landed at Narita International Airport on the 13th of May 2017 and warmly welcomed by Mr Ichikawa. Then, an orientation meeting was held in the Sasakawa Peace Foundation building followed by a pleasant lunch with fabulous Japanese taste. Next morning, we visited the Japanese Coast Guard hydrographic and oceanographic department. We had been introduced to their work scope with a descriptive presentation illustrated how they achieve their objectives. On the same day, Mr Sasakawa hosted us with a noticeable humility that reflects his genius personality. He carefully listened to the student's introductions and held a welcoming speech which highlighted his keenness to meet the WMU Sasakawa Fellowship students despite his busy schedule. He also described how he enjoys receiving student's letters after the graduation and stressed the importance of networking for achieving the foundation's goals. A group photo was taken with him and souvenirs were presented to the students. After that meeting with Mr Sasakawa and approaching to his personality, I have recognised the importance of community work. Additionally, unpretentiousness and naturalness are key factors for success and prosperity and community success is much more important than individual's success.

The next day, we visited the Negishi Refinery, JX Nippon Oil & Energy, and Shin-Koto Incineration Plant. I have benefited from both visits very much as they are directly related to my study in energy management. I was impressed by the capacity of the incineration plant to produce useful energy source from the city wastes. The plant has the capacity of burning 1.800 tonnes/day which introduces 50.000 kw.hr electricity and other different heating uses. Tokyo clean authority had built 19 incineration plant and many other waste facilities in 23 cities of Tokyo with total daily waste incineration of 7.760 tonnes producing an annual electric power of 1.100 MWh. Egypt with its extensive population rate in Cairo can definitely mimic such a project to provide a renewable energy source especially with the current energy demand surge in the country.

The fourth day was set to visit Miura Company, the Japanese leading company in boilers manufacturing. An informative presentation was delivered to the students highlighting the company products with a special promotion to their Ballast Water Management System followed by a guided tour of their production workshops. The visit provided an opportunity to the students to closely observe the different manufacturing processes and to increase their knowledge about boilers and BWMs. The next day was also directly related to our study scope in WMU by visiting Sanwa Dock and Osaka port. The next following days were included valuable visits to Marine Technical College, Kawasaki heavy industries, and JSMEA seminar. Personally, JSMEA seminar has given me the opportunity to communicate closely with many managers of international companies that have long been operating their products during my previous experience as a marine engineer. I realised through this meeting the extent of the authenticity of the Japanese character where the combination of humility and the most professional and dedicated to work. The last visit's day had given us the opportunity to visit Toji and Kiyomizu-Dera temples where we interestingly introduced to the Japanese cultural, religious and ancient history uniqueness. The last visit was to the Boat race in Biwako which provides the required fund to the Sasakawa Peace Foundation programs through the traditional Japanese boat races.

Finally, I would like to highlight the precise commitment of executing the planned schedule and the warm welcoming we obtain in each visit from our hosts. The visit is remarkably important to WMU students in order to see the framework of the maritime stakeholders and Japanese society. During my visit, what impressed me the most in Japan was not the advanced technology or the high efficiency of its society, but simply the Japanese character. The Japanese character is dazzling in all its aspects, as it still retains the tradition of its ancient history with its clear and profound interaction with the requirements of modern world.

Overall Impression

Prosper Senyo Bediako (Ghana)

INTRODUCTION

Being selected as a Sasakawa Fellowship recipient has been one of the best things that ever happened to me because it gave birth to a new vision and prospects that otherwise would not have been possible. It was turning point in my personal and carrier development and now I can confidently say “sky is the limit”. However, the highlight of this ecstasy was the opportunity to visit Japan and the rare privilege of meeting Dr. Yohei Sasakawa and thank him in person.

As the specific details of the site visits have been thoroughly dealt with by the respective students in other reports, I will only touch on my impressions about the trip as a whole. To start with, the field study to Japan was the climax of all the trips I have undertaken at WMU. I was told by a 2016 student that Japan was the best. I was sceptical at the time so it was with great expectations that that I embarked on the journey to Japan hoping to find out what makes the Japan field study the best and I was not disappointed.

IMPRESSIONS

Our royal status was evident the moment we were picked up from the airport in Narita to our departure at Kansai spanning a period of eight days. Throughout our stay in Japan, I was impressed by the warm affection with which we were received at every site we visited, the gifts and the opportunity to know Japan and its rich culture. We were hosted in exquisite hotels with excellent services with very good bus services. The various dinner receptions held in our honour made us felt at home and very important. In short, every single programme on the agenda was planned with our satisfaction and happiness in mind. I lost some money betting at the boat race in Biwako. However, I take consolation in the fact that it will go a long way to put a smile on another person’s face in the near future. A worthy cause in deed.

CONCLUSION

It goes without saying at WMU that the Sasakawa Fellowship students are always treated as kings and queens. After the ecstatic experience, I can confidently say that that I have tasted seven days of kingship in Japan. It was an experience of a lifetime and an opportunity I would love to have again.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation to a few people without whom the journey would not have been the same. First, I would like to thank the “old man”, the indefatigable Eisuke Kudo for the diligence and commitment he has demonstrated towards our welfare. I pray for long life and good health for him even as he continues to bring to bear his wealth of wisdom and experience to serve humanity. Secondly, my appreciation goes to Mr Shinichi Ichikawa for putting the

entire programme together and his personal responsibility and devotion to our safety and wellbeing throughout our stay in Japan. We are grateful. Finally, I would like to thank Ms Miyoko Wada our tour guide whose mastery and finesse put a touch of class on her delivery. She was excellent, no doubt about it she was the best. To every other person whose tireless efforts in diverse ways contributed to our successful and a memorable stay in Japan, we say well-done and may God bless you.

Overall impression

Johana Solórzano (Honduras)

Japan has a millenary history very well known around the world, is the object of study in many schools, in Honduras is not different especially because the bound that bind us is very short. We receive a lot of cooperation from Japan. Since I have memory, I have always been in touch with this Japanese culture, in middle school, we inclusive had Japanese professors as a volunteer program teaching us about music, history, and art in Japan. This created me a beautiful idea about the country. I heard many things about Japan how developed they are, very respectful, kind and bright people, delicious food and high technology among other things. the Sasakawa Peace Foundation awarded me with a fellowship to study at the World Maritime University and gave me the opportunity to visit this awesome country called Japan, and I have to admit that everything I was told is true, even more than expected.

It is impressive how the Sasakawa staff took care of every detail before, during and after the field study. The schedule was accomplished with perfect timing; the food and accommodation were also incredible, nothing else to ask. After arrival we were welcomed by Mr. Kudo, Mr. Shin, and Mrs. Miyoko, they explained in detail how our trip was going to take place and the places to visit. During the second day, we had the honor to meet Dr. Yohei Sasakawa, our sponsor; I can say this was a remarkable moment for all students. It is unbelievable how such important person with many things to do made time in his agenda to receiving us and treating us like family; we are a big family around the world. We had the chance to introduce ourselves and tell him about our plans in our different organizations after graduation. We believe, this kind of programs allow people from developing countries to acquire the required knowledge and use it in favor of their countries, especially in the maritime industry and work hard to develop it.

This year we were 27 students from seven different specializations and something that I noticed is that each company we visited the days followings had a particular purpose for each specialization. As an example, Shin-Koto Incineration Plant (Maritime Energy Management), Sanwa Dock Co., LTD. (Shipping Management and Logistics), Osaka Port (Port Management) and Oceanographic and Hydrographic Department (Ocean Sustainability, Governance, and Management). In the other hand, it was grateful to share quality time with influential people in the Japanese Industry as the Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association (JSMEA). A field Study with purpose!

In every city we visited, we tried to get the most benefit from it and learn more about culture in Japan. We learned that the best word to define Japanese people is “respect,” if we show respect everything else comes easily, punctuality, kindness, love for the nation, etc. We did also learn that communicate with Japanese people is very hard if you do not know the language, luckily we had an excellent tour guide and some Japanese students with us and of course the Sasakawa staff! Toji and Kiyomizu-Dera Temples

were an amazing experience mainly to learn about Japanese religion. Not all days have the occasion to visit a Hot Spring, in this case, when we arrived at Matsuyama some of us went to one of the ancient Hot Springs in Japan to relax and reconnect with ourselves. It was refreshing and soul healing. If I could have the chance to go back to Japan in the future, I will do it without hesitating. Thanks to technology, every day not only me but also my colleagues shared our most precious moments with our relatives showing them how beautiful Japan is and how excited and blessed we felt by being awarded the Sasakawa Scholarship.

One of the most common questions among us is “How Sakakawa Peace Foundation affords our scholarships?” Well, during our last day in Japan we went to the Boat Race, Biwako and we discovered that a percentage is donated to the foundation to sponsor us, so thank you very much to all those people who participate, you are changing our lives and our families! Some of us had the chance to bet and even win others were not that lucky, but we were delighted to contribute with future Sasakawa fellows.

None of us wanted the time came to an end; we were so pleased with such amazing country, a dream become true, treated as a member of a big family, everything was just perfect. I am sure this is a moment that will be treasured in our hearts forever! I cannot pay back the invested in me, but I can promise to work hard to make The Nippon Foundation and the Sasakawa Peace Foundation proud of what they once sowed.

From the bottom of my heart, thank you very much!!

Overall Impression

Mohammed Shahnawaz (India)

Field Studies are very important part of the World Maritime University (WMU) academic programmes. It gives first-hand experience to students about practical implementation of the theoretical concepts which they are studying in the classes. The field study is the best way for collecting data about any organisation, gaining knowledge by asking direct questions to the users. The Field Study to Japan for Sasakawa Fellows has been highly regarded as one of the best programmes offered to the students by the Sasakawa Peace foundation. The aim of the Field Study to Japan is to gain knowledge about functions and working of various maritime organisations of Japan. All students and accompanying faculty staff were invited to Japan by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation and all arrangements were made by the SPF during the period of 13th to 21st May 2017. The students showed their great interest and enthusiasm during visits and it was fairly evident by the series of questions raised by them during various lectures and presentations. The speakers shared their experiences to the students and cleared all the queries raised by them. It is evident that all students are happy and satisfied with their field study trip to Japan. Students were asked to keep noting each day's activities with their own personal impression and comments as part of their learning processes. This report is an outcome from those records that were prepared by the students during the field study. Japan is one of the world leading nations in maritime industry. The Sasakawa Fellows of World Maritime University were given an opportunity to visit various maritime organisations and institute of Japanese maritime industry. It was a great opportunity to witness Japanese Maritime development model and various maritime innovation in Japan. The students were very fortunate by getting first-hand experience about working of various major Maritime organisations. The 7 days of study tour provided huge experience to the students, about various aspects of Japanese maritime industry. This field study program was very informative and well structured. We learned about the maritime history of Japan and its struggle for achieving a leading maritime industry status in the world. The planning, vision and innovation in the industry is highly impressive and motivating factors for students to learn. The hard work of Japanese people and their thirst to excel in maritime world is evident in every organisations visited by students.

On the 14 May 17, the students arrived at Narita International Airport, Tokyo. They were warmly received by Mr. Shinichi Ichikawa and Mrs Mayo (Guide). After initial briefing the group left the airport by bus and visited the Sasakawa Peace Foundation Building. The students were warmly received by Mr. Kudo and were taken to the Conference Hall. In his welcome speech, Mr. Shinichi Ichikawa gave brief introduction about whole itinerary of the visit. After a short walk around of the building the group left for Tokyo Prince Hotel. On 15 May 17 at 1030 hrs the group visited Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard. The group was received by Mr. Naohiko Nagasaka, Senior Liaison Officer, this was followed by an overview presentation to highlight the role and functions of the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department. After

completion of visit, the group payed courtesy visit to Mr Yohei Sasakawa. It was one of the best moment for all student to meet such a renowned personality. In his speech Mr. Sasakawa spoke about the rich culture of Japan and importance of peace and harmony for human being. The accompanied faculty member presented a framed photograph of all students to Mr. Sasakawa. At 1530 hrs, the students visited Maritime Bureau, MLIT. The student got insight view of all functions and role of organization. Later in evening all students participated in Welcome Reception hosted by SPF at Tokai Univ. Club. On 16 May 17, the students visited Negishi Refinery, a Japanese petroleum company. Its businesses include the exploration, importation, and refining of crude oil; the manufacture and sale of petroleum products, including fuels and lubricants; and other energy-related activities. After visit, the students remained with a very good impression regarding their systems that can be used and implemented in other parts of the world. At 1330 hrs, the students visited Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, the students were welcomed by the representative of Plant. After a small presentation about functioning and capacity of plant, the students were taken for walk around of the facility. It was very good experience for students to understand proper garbage disposal of Tokyo city. On 17 May 17, the students visited Matsuyama city and stayed at ANA Hotel Matsuyama. Later at 1500 hrs, the group visited Miura Co., LTD. The students were warmly welcomed at company. MIURA CO., LTD. is engaged in the manufacturing of boilers. The Company has four business segments. The Miniature Through-flow Boilers and Related Equipment segment specializes in the manufacturing, processing, coating, assembly and sale of miniature through-flow boiler parts, as well as the manufacturing and sale of related equipment. The Water Treatment Equipment and Pharmaceuticals segment primarily manufactures and sells water treatment equipment and pharmaceutical products. The Maintenance segment maintains and manages boilers. On 18 May, the students visited Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd. after a beautiful bus drive from Matsuyama to Innoshima, Hiroshima Pref. After the welcome address, the students took walk around of the company to have first-hand experience of functioning of dock. The dock was fitted with world class machines and technology. After completion of visit the student reached Shin-Onomichi station to catch a Bullet train (Slow) to reach Fukuyama. At Fukuyama, the student catch Bullet Train for Shin-Osaka station. It was wonderful experience for student because for most of the students, it was first experienced to travel on bullet train. Traditional Japanese lunch was provided to all students in Bullet Train. It took exactly 2 hours to reach Shin-Osaka. At 1500 hrs, the group visited Osaka Port, after a brief presentation the student were taken to a boat ride of Osaka Port. The entire layout of the port was covered by the boat and all main features were explained by the representative of Port. After completion of visit the student visited ANA Crowne Plaza Kobe for their stay in Kobe. On 19 May 17, the students visited Marine Technical College and in afternoon they visited Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. It was a memorable experienced for all students to visit such a big industry. In evening the students visited Minatogawa Shrine, after paying their homage to shrine the students attended JSMEA seminar held at same place. On 20 May 17, the group visited Toji Temple and from there visited Kiyomizu-dera temple in Kyoto city. The students felt happy to see traditional Japanese culture and practices. At 1330 hrs, the students reached Biwako to witness the famous Boat Race of Japan. It was a memorable experience of all students. They were briefed about

all rules of boat race and some of the students participated in betting on boat. On 21 May 17, the students visited Kansai International Airport and took flight for their return journey to Malmo.

I would like to thank Mr Kudo and Mr Shinchi for accompanying us in this journey. Their guidance and knowledge is highly praiseworthy and appreciated by all students. I would like to thanks Mrs Mayo, our guide of entire tour, she was very resourceful and well organised person. We would like to thank the Sasakawa Peace Foundation and WMU for providing us such a great opportunity of learning and experiencing one of the best maritime facilities of Japan. On behalf of the all students, I would like to extend our warmest regard and appreciation to all SPF staff who assisted in the planning and preparation to give us a smooth and pleasant trip.

Overall Impression

Eko Maja PRIYANTO (Indonesia)

It's no doubt that Sasakawa fellows is the luckiest student in WMU. Since it is not only that The Nippon Foundation truly care about their sponsored student in term of study progress and capacity building, but also giving opportunity to learn and foster networking among Sasakawa fellows also the maritime stakeholder. Combining both capacity building and networking for their fellows, then Japan Field Study Trip was held annually under auspicious of The Nippon Foundation. This year, the field study has been followed by 27 WMU students of class 2017 from 24 different countries together with Mrs. Maia on behalf of WMU faculty member, Mr. Tatsuno from Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), and from The Nippon Foundation there are Mr. Kudo, Mr. Shin, and Mrs. Miyo.

This field study gave me the first experience of Japan and it was truly memorable and remarkable. In 7 days from May 14 to May 20 2017, we are able to visit 8 city, 5 prefecture, 10 maritime organization and industry. During field study trip, I have privilege to learn and get insight how Japan maritime institution and industry support their domestic and international shipping bussiness, and how our specialization course in WMU can support maritime stakeholder. Moreover, it gave me an occasion to learn deeply about their way of life, culture, food, language, anime, also visit famous and iconic place in Japan.

From the very beginning when our bus has taken us from Narita Airport, I was really impressed on the exceptionally cleanliness and well-organized of Tokyo as capital city of Japan. According to Mrs. Miyo, all of Japanese children was taught to bring their waste to their home instead of throwing out somewhere. The point is that the Japanese people taught discipline to their next generation in early stage of age.

The most exciting moment was coming when we have opportunity to meet and introduce ourselves to DR. Sasakawa, the most important person that support and giving us opportunity to pursue our higher education. Even though we just only has a few minutes to meet with DR. Sasakawa, however his words giving us the motivation to be better future maritime leader to create sustainable shipping industry.

Regarding all of our official visiting place, it was obviously noticed that the respective company has made an enormous effort organizing and welcoming us by giving very relevant presentation, explanation, and site visite. Moreover, I have noticed this 2017 Japan Field Study Trip is unique compared to the previous one. Since, they provide us the opportunity to visit Oil Refinery company and waste energy company which is really relevant to our new specialization, Maritime Energy Management. Certainly, this very comprehensive program has been held successfully also because of hard effort and coordination

from Nippon Foundation staff member, such as Mr. Kudo, Mr. Shin, Mr. Furukawa and others that I cannot say one by one.

We also has opportunity to broaden our network and relationship not only governmental institution which has relationship with the Nippon Foundation, but also with the Japanese maritime manufacture and industry through reception event and seminar of JSMEA. In this event, I took my opportunity to convey our gratitude on behalf of my company to some of the Japanese maritime manufacture, for instance: Yanmar Corporation and Kamome Propeller, for their long-term cooperation with us. Moreover, I have very good and mutual conversation with other manufacturer that hopefully there will be mutual cooperation in the future as well.

Even though we only have a few hours outside of specified and formal schedule, I am very grateful can manage it very well to enjoy and explore Japan. I have visited some famous and iconic places such as Tokyo tower, Kobe tower, Harajuku, Shibuya, and Akihabara. Moreover, I have experienced to visit traditional places for instance: Dogo Onsen (the oldest hot spring in Japan), Sensoji Temple (The oldest temple in Tokyo), and Muslim Kobe Mosque (the oldest mosque in Japan). During my visit, I saw many Japanese people was proudly wearing traditional costumes even in the modern places. It gives me impression that between technology minded and traditional culture can go hand in hand without erodes the other existence.

Lastly, one of the pleasant and impressive experience in Japan is that we can experience to go with Shinkansen, Japan bullet train. This train is really fantastic and the punctuality is prominent. Realizing how fast the train and how precise the arrival time, then it can be noticed that Japanese people is greatly appreciates in discipline and timeliness. During our transit time to exchange with other bullet train, we fortunately saw “Doctor Yellow” bullet train. According to Mrs. Miyo explanation, Doctor Yellow is really special since this train equipped with track condition monitoring and observation. Moreover, this train is departures each 2 weeks and no one knows the schedule of this train.

Overall, The Japan Field Study Trip 2017 was fantastic and extraordinary experience that I ever had.

Overall Impression

Haitham Kadhim Hadi AL-JAZAERI (Iraq)

Talking about Japan may need books rather than a few words written by a person who has visited Japan only twice in his life. The first time lasted up to 20 days did not know about Japan, as happened in the second visit, which lasted for only one week.

The first visit was through the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The second was through the Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

In these few words I would like to give some information I have learned about Japan in this short period.

History of Japan

Japan has lived in isolation from the rest of the world. What helped it is the geographic location of the island group that forms the land of the state, and the isolation of the Japanese people for many years has strengthened its nationalism. The political system with a strong central authority led to the establishment of a solid military spirit, which led to the emergence of a military class led by the military governor general; this system is based on the principles of the Confucian religion (a philosophical religion). This religion focuses on three pillars or values: Wisdom, vigilance, and courage; these pillars form the base of the Japanese fighter (samurai).

Reform Phase

The reform phase began in 1868 after Emperor Meiji took power. This was a dangerous turning point in the history of the country; Japan was forced to sign a friendship treaty with the United States of America, Russia, and Britain. Then, Japan opened its borders to other people, and become a state of openness between the Japanese people and the people of the world.

The stage of the Emperor Mutsuhito

The Emperor Government has undertaken many reforms to rebuild the Japanese state, based on the principle that the Japanese people are a homogeneous people, living on a sacred land sponsored by the gods, the emperors of the dynasty and father of all. At this stage, Japan built a strong economy; this improvisation has enabled the building of a modern society that embraces Western democracy and the imposition of the Compulsory Education Act.

This renaissance did not last long; it appeared to conflict with American policy, the orientation towards Germany.

This was a preface to the First World War, which was followed by a few years of World War II. The United States bombarded Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan's largest cities, by a nuclear bomb that led to Japan's surrender.

Geographical location

Japan is a country located between the Sea of Japan and the Pacific, also located to the east of the Korean peninsula in the east of Asia, and Japan is pronounced Nippon, meaning the sun's brightness or origin, due to its location in the far east of the ancient inhabited world.

Japan consists of several islands, which number about three thousand islands, the most important and largest islands, namely: Shikoku, Kyushu, Honshu and Hokkaido.

Regime

The system of government in Japan is constitutional monarchy, and was considered royal after the adoption of the Constitution there in 1947, and the official in charge of the Japanese regime is an emperor and a parliament to be elected.

Cities of Japan

Japan consists of 47 provinces, divided geographically and historically into eight regions: Tohoku, Hokkaido, Chubu, Kanto, Chugoku, Kinki, Okinawa and Shikoku.

Each of these regions has their own customs and traditions and inherited heritage. Each region is unique in its own dialect. Japan has a population of more than 128 million, 70 percent of them are concentrated in mountainous areas.

Climate in Japan

Japan has a wet seasonal weather. In the summer, southeasterly winds come from the Pacific Ocean, and in the winter winds come from the Eurasia continent to the northwest.

Japan's four seasons of summer, winter, autumn and spring are clearly marked. The most beautiful scenery is a cherry-blossom scene, called sakura in the spring, that blends the bright colors of leaves in autumn such as yellow, red and orange.

The most southern and northern regions of Japan are characterized by a wide variation in the nature of the climate in them, which increases the internal tourism movement there.

Japan is exposed to many devastating natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, and earthquakes causing thousands of lives to die. However, the Japanese have been struggling for many years to avoid the devastating effects of frequent disasters by using the latest techniques in follow-up. Accurate storm pathways, and the design of earthquake-resistant buildings to the fullest extent.

Japanese economy

Japan is one of the most economically advanced countries in the world, and its brands are well known worldwide (Panasonic, Toyota, Sony). Despite, Japan lacks natural resources. Many companies adopted some approaches such as Import raw materials, and work to convert them to a number of products that are locally marketed or exported.

Conclusion

What I saw in Japan in these few days and dealing with the Japanese closely gave me a clear idea about these great people and how they reached these advanced stages of development and progress as these people are characterized by a steady commitment to values and morals.

Last but not least, when we visited any places in Japan such as organizations, companies, institutes, academies, refineries, restaurants, and stations, we felt in our countries not far away.

Overall Impression

Abigail Yanique BRYAN (Jamaica)

Japan is one of the most interesting places that I have ever visited. From the experience that I had, it was clear to me that the society is well developed and well advance in technology and infrastructure.

In Tokyo, Japan's capital city, I was extremely impressed with its major urban development, which is clearly reflected in its skyscrapers of all shapes and colours. The architecture work of the buildings is also lovely, most having its own story behind its development and its own name that makes it distinct. From discussions with our tour guide, I also learnt that Japan's construction technology, which includes advanced earthquake-resistant designs, is among the most developed in the world.

Japan also has an extensive and modern road network. The most fascinating are the bridges, which are massive and beautiful. Each prefecture we visited had bridges and we found that this was due to the country's mountainous terrain, numerous rivers and countless islands.

I also had the opportunity to visit the famous Akihabara in the Chiyoda ward district of Tokyo. The place was, even more, captivating with its long stretch of colourful buildings, and people dressed in beautiful costumes of their favourite anime or and manga character. I was fascinated by the place, as I have been a fan of Japanese anime for many years. The active street life was also welcomed, as it easily ignited your energy and made you feel like you wanted to be a part of whatever was going on. I especially liked the wide variety of shops (open plazas, restaurants and cafes) spread all around the Akihabara station, where you could by all you favourite comic, video games, electronics and souvenirs. There are almost as many places to eat as there are places to shop. The only downside to this was that I could not visit all the shops.

Another placed I had the opportunity to visit was the Sensō-ji Buddhist temple located in Asakusa, Tokyo. I learnt that the Sensō-ji Temple is Tokyo's oldest temple and one of its most significant in Japan's history. I especially liked the gallery of shops that was right along the pathway leading to the temple. The shops sold a mixture of items ranging from shoes, clothing (western and traditional), souvenirs and food (traditional Japanese treats and pastry). My friends and I had a really good time buying gifts to take home, trying the different treats and taking pictures of the beautiful and lively environment.

Even in the cities that we visited which did not have the extremely high buildings, had well thought-out architecture and well-preserved buildings that readily spoke to the long history and tradition of Japanese culture. For example, the city of Matsuyama, which is traditionally known for its hots springs, was one of the most attention-grabbing places I visited on the trip. The buildings were not like the ones in Tokyo however, it had a distinct and unique milieu it, which was especially radiated through the wooden

houses/homes that I saw. They reflected a look of simplicity and sophistication. Additionally, in the town centre, the design of the long stretch shopping area was my favourite. The shopping area spanned several streets; however, the area was covered, adjoining each street. My colleagues and I walked for several kilometres and we felt like we were in a huge mall, rather than a different section of the town.

The city of Kobe similarly had its own distinct features and equally, as beautiful, and impressive as the other cities, I visited. I learnt that Kobe is one of Japan's historical city and that it provided Japan with its first maritime gateway for trade and commerce by sea. In Kitano-Cho, where we stayed had Western architecture, with a number of stylish cafes and specialised foreign stores in the area. The place had a multicultural atmosphere.

Outside of providing great shopping areas, historical sites and beautiful infrastructure, Japan also has a boundless variety of regional and international cuisine offered in a wide range of restaurants. Additionally, there is a plethora of mobile food stands, vending machines (especially in Tokyo), and atmospheric drinking places. It is almost impossible to be hungry while touring the streets of Japan.

The one week I spent in Japan was extraordinary, and I will treasure the memories, as I strongly doubt I will have another experience comparable to the one I had there.

Overall Impression

Yuki MORIMASA (Japan)

First of all, thank you so much for giving us this wonderful opportunity to visit Japan. It was a pleasure travelling in and studying about Japan with my brilliant classmates, Sasakawa Fellowship s17. I am sure that all of us experienced unforgettable and precious time through the Japan Field Study Trip in 2017.

It was my first time to play a leading role in working with people coming from various countries. I learned many things through both the preparation and the experience while I was staying Japan and obtained a better understanding with regard to cultural difference.

We had a briefing before we left for the trip. To be honest, I felt nervous when I spoke English in my early days in Sweden. By the time of the field study, I had already improved what I was not good at to some extent, but it was still kind of uncomfortable to use English in front of people. However, I was able to overcome my weak point by the preparatory work and organising the meeting. I had many things to tell my classmates and staffs of the university, so I had to work in English. I had, of course, used the language in daily life in Sweden but at this time, I took the initiative to do something for the first time. It not only helped me to improve my English but also gave me the confidence to get through work with various nationalities. I have gradually become confident to work with people speak different languages.

One of the purposes of the briefing was to share the information about Japan. I have been aware that cultural difference could lead to misunderstanding since I enrolled at World Maritime University. I thought it was necessary to have a meeting before we went to Japan in order not to give a wrong impression to the companies and government offices where we visited. The contents of the briefing were what to learn during the field study, Japanese business manners, things not to do in the public place, an introduction to tourist's spots and practice to sing our school song. It would be helpful in order for the Sasakawa students to obtain a new view and get used to Japanese culture. I would have liked them to understand Japanese customs that contain there are many unwritten rules should be followed while we were there, so I was trying to tell my classmates whether their behaviour violated social rules or etiquette in Japan. It was not easy to do so because I sometimes had to tell them what would not make them happy. However, my colleagues kindly accepted my advice and showed respect for it. Some students said to me that they were so impressed by knowing about Japanese culture and their personality, for example, how diligent and thoughtful Japanese are. I noticed that learning the difference arising from different backgrounds is important in order to get to know each other. It is not achieved without telling it properly, even if it is demanding. And respecting the difference and enables to deepen the bonds among the fellows.

In addition, this field study in Japan was also a good opportunity to discover wonderful aspects of the country. I had never been back to Japan before the field study since I moved to Sweden last year. It was the first time in a year to return to my home country. Even though I was born and raised in the country, I was not there for a long time, so I came to realise how attractive place Japan is and found many things that my country should be proud of, which I did not use to think that they were something special. First of all, the people live in the good order and behave appropriately with discipline. For example, a number of in-service trains and their accuracy show the characteristic of Japanese people that work hard and is exact on time. I was surprised again by its well-organized operation. Also, people make a line to wait for their turns in crowded places. There is no garbage on roads, so cities are clean. I have realised that the diligence of Japanese people and the culture that respects others are the greatest resource that boasts to the world, as my colleagues admire.

I have heard about a story that once you live in abroad, you will probably love Japan more than before. And I am also one of them. It is a duty for our generation to make this a country of which we can continue to be proud. The Japan Field Study Trip in 2017 was a great experience to understand how to get along with people born and raised in different cultures. I would like to work internationally as a government official after I graduate World Maritime University. This experience should be my advantage.

Overall Impression

Kazuhisa TAKUMI (Japan)

We had great opportunity to visit Japan for the field study trip from 14th to 21st May 2017. It was my large pleasure to welcome the twenty-seven Sasakawa Fellowship Students and Ms. Maia from WMU to my country, Japan. The Sasakawa Fellow Students gathered from different countries all over the world, and in this time, most students visit Japan for the first time. Before we traveled to Japan, we had some meetings in Malmo, Sweden to prepare for this field trip. Yuki and I gave presentations to the Sasakawa Fellow Students to introduce the outline of Japan, Japanese culture and manners as Japanese students. Thanks to Ms. Maia, we practiced a chorus of WMU song several times, and we took a group photo and made a wonderful gift for Dr. Sasakawa at the courtesy visit at the Nippon Foundation. Through these activities, we had deepened our friendship among the Fellow Students even before visiting Japan.

During this field study trip, we traveled through Main Island and Shikoku Island in Japan and we visited several major cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, and Matsuyama. We had excellent opportunities to visit a variety of companies such as Miura Co., LTD, Sanwa Dock, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, LTD, and Negishi Oil Works, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy, and concerned organizations such as Maritime Bureau of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Japan Coast Guard (JCG), and Marine Technical College related to the maritime field and our specializations at WMU. We acquired a lot of knowledge related to maritime field from the site visits, and we learned Japanese culture as well during this week. For example, when we visited Miura Co., LTD, we learned the general information of the ballast water management system (BWMS) and the actual size and the disposal capacity of the system. Then, when we visited Sanwa Dock, we could understand the importance of the 3D design model in a ship in order to retrofit BWMS into a ship efficiently. Also, we had an excellent opportunity to attend some special parties for the Fellowship Students to welcome to Japan hosted by The Nippon Foundation, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, and the Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association (JSMEA). It was a valuable opportunity for us to communicate with many concerned people in the maritime field and to develop networking with those people with enjoying excellent foods.

I hope that all Sasakawa Fellow Students enjoyed this trip and they had a good impression of Japan through this journey. I also hope that all Fellow Students experienced the Japanese culture and tradition, and they understood that Japan is one of the large maritime nations and Japan makes a strong effort to the maritime industry including shipping and shipbuilding, and the Fellow Students learned high technological competence and skills in Japanese maritime industry. During this trip, Sasakawa Fellowship Students deepened close friendship not only in the official program but also in their free

time. Yuki and I tried to introduce Japanese culture and tradition to the Fellow Students in our free time. It was my great pleasure that I could introduce some interesting place and conventional foods in Japan to our Fellow Students during the trip. As one of my pleasant memory, we had a chance to visit Dogo Onsen, which is the oldest hot spring in Japan, during the stay in Matsuyama city. After an official program in Matsuyama, we visited the Onsen with some Fellow Students and Mr. Kudo. We enjoyed the hot spring very much in a relaxed way without any problem because our Fellow Students learned the manner in public spa in advance. It was a good experience that I took a bath together with the Sasakawa Fellow Students and Mr. Kudo. I believe that this Japan field study trip made us deepen our friendship furthermore.

Last but not least, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Nippon Foundation and the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, and all concerned personnel with this field trip for giving us a great opportunity in Japan. I also would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Kudo, Mr. Shin, Mr. Furukawa, and Ms. Miyo for organizing this distinguished field study program for us.

Overall Impression

Omar Soud AL ETEIWI (Jordan)

Abstract

Japan is a great country with great, polite, peaceful, and generous who reach the peak of technology maintaining their respect, culture, tradition, values and morals. Heartfelt welcome in all site we had visit show us how these people were working hard to give us knowledge beside a deep warm welcome to feel like you are home.

Introduction

In the far east Asia, some island are there represent a very developed country called Japan, which is a country located between the Sea of Japan and the Pacific, also located to the east of the Korean peninsula. Japan is pronounced Nippon which means the brightness of the sun or originally due to its location in the Far East of the ancient inhabited world. Japan consists of several islands, which number about three thousand islands, the most important and largest islands, namely: Shikoku, Kyushu, Honshu and Hokkaido. Japan consists of 47 provinces, divided geographically and historically into eight regions: Tohoku, Hokkaido, Chubu, Kanto, Chugoku, Kinki, Okinawa and Shikoku.

Each of these regions has their own customs and traditions and inherited heritage. Each region is unique in its own dialect. Japan has a population of more than 128 million, 70 percent of them are concentrated in mountainous areas.

Losing a war may destroy countries and cause serious damage to cite and intra, superstructure as in case of Japan. However, Japanese did not lose their belief, doctrine and faith. After losing WWII, Japanese build themselves and their country which, become one of the best developed country and one of the most educational people with high advanced technology. In addition, which make Japan very different to other developed country that Japanese still respect each other's especially senior people and respect their cultures and traditions. Even though, Japan lacks natural resources. Japan is one of the most economically advanced countries in the world. Many companies adopted some approaches such as Import raw materials, and work to convert them to a number of products which influence the economy of Japan. Regarding to the field trip, we had the opportunities to know this cultures and some of their traditions and learn from them. Moreover, some maritime knowledge were gained from different aspect by visiting several maritime organizations.

Observations

1. The people are very polite, generous, peaceful and friendly.
2. Well organized site and organization which had been visited by us.
3. Warm welcome in all site we had visit

4. Nice, clean and great location hotels with lovely treatment from the staff.
5. Clean cities and very orderly.
6. Very modern transportation.
7. Easy to communicate with Japanese even though, they are a little bit shy, however, they always willing to help,
8. Food very good and variety. Japanese cuisine is a very diversity cuisine, which, mainly depend on sea food, which was suitable for all of us.
9. Meeting very important persons in different occasions give us the opportunities to learn from them which was the fruitful of the visit because we are learning management so learn from these people how to manage people and organization was one of the most important issue in this field trip.
10. Inviting our embassy was a very good idea so we can meet them and communicant with them.
11. Our tour guide was very important to accomplish this visit successfully, she did a great job with too much effort which we appreciate.

Recommendations

1. More free time required so student can go to explore the cities.
2. I know that it is very difficult to organize this kind of trip especially the food issue. However, Muslims have their restrictions which very serious issue wish to bear in mind for future.
3. WMU's gift supposed to be given to organizations by student as they represent both Sasakawa Fellows and WMU. This what we were doing in all other field trips.
4. Choosing Sasakawa Fellows Team Leader by voting and some of his duty are represent us in the WMU meeting also who can pass all information to all us and he will be acceptable to all of us as we choose him.
5. It will be better if the visit was at the first week of our non-teaching weeks so we could have time to relax and go over the jet lag.

Conclusion

Japan is a great country with great, polite, peaceful, and generous who reach the peak of technology maintaining their respect, culture, tradition, values and morals. Heartfelt welcome in all site we had visit show us how these people were working hard to give us knowledge beside a deep warm welcome to feel like you are home.

Overall Impression

Roger M. Teah (Liberia)

The Class of 2017, as a tradition of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation scholarship program, had the opportunity to visit one of the major shipping nations of the world, Japan. Japan is an island nation which is located in the Pacific Ocean. It lies off the eastern coast of the Asian mainland, and stretches from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north to the East China Sea and Taiwan in the southwest.

There in Japan Sasakawa sponsored students of the World Maritime University had the opportunity to visit seven major cities in Japan (Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shiga, Kyoto, Hiroshima, and Ehima) together with 10 different shipping and maritime related companies. Students were lectured in the conference room of these companies and institutions about various shipping and maritime related issues.

For many of us, this was our first visit to Asia and specifically Japan, where we were marveled by the tremendous level of infrastructural development, technological wizardry and moreover the warmth and hospital nature of the Japanese people. For those of us studying maritime affairs, we were able to get a first-hand experience and appreciation of what an archipelagic state is after long reading and listening to lectures.

Whilst in Japan we also had the opportunity of experiencing what is known as multi-modal transportation system. For a fact, we were conveyed from one city to another either by airplane, bus, train or via boats, especially in riverine areas. It was a beautiful experience for many of us, as the level of sophistication in the transportation system in many of the Japanese cities was truly mind-blowing.

One novel character about the Port of Osaka that the students learned about was; the port is managed under private arrangement and leased out by the municipality (local government), but moreover, this private management company is a Japanese owned company, unlike many places in other parts the world where private companies operating ports are from Denmark and other Scandinavian or European countries, and a dedicated road for trailers.

The students also had the privilege to tour the Osaka port facilities, taking a look at huge gantry cranes, the modern container terminal, the reefer station, administrative terminal building and the security entry and exit points.

The visit to the Port of Osaka was an exciting one, which added new knowledge and soon to be experience to the students of the 2017 class. As to its impact to the course work, it provided students with insights on the management structures, port's significance to the country's economy and for students who have not worked in the port sector, a first time eye-opener. It was within the Port of Osaka,

that we had the opportunity to tour the port's facility via a boat, having an aerial view of the entire port environment.

One of the most exhilarating visit was the one made to the shipyard. There we had the chance to see how ships are maintained in the drydock, which involves a lot of technical marine work. What captured my attention among all was that, the shipyard was a family operated business which seemed very efficient and effective. This is something that is not commonly seen in the part of the world that I hail from (West Africa).

Apart from shipping and maritime related institutions, students also had the opportunity to visit many beautiful and sacred temples in Japan, where we were lectured about the interesting religion in that part of the world. As per the hospitality shown to us while in Japan, I would proudly rate it as one of kind, comparing the many filed studies we have been on in other parts of the world. From the arrangement of the travel to the hotel arrangement, it was truly perfect, as we had one of our best moments among many in terms of hotels we lodged in and the palatable Japanese and Western cuisines served us.

Overall, the 2017 field studies to Japan was amazing and for the rest of our life, we will continue to remember it. We remain truly grateful for this opportunity afforded us by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation of Japan.

Overall Impression

Mark Philip Cassar (Malta)

I must say, it's the most memorable field trips ever, Sasakawa fellows S17 experienced a wonderful week full of well-established company visits, one of a kind culture, and meeting wonderful people from the Sasakawa Peace foundation, whom today I am so grateful that they will be part of my future success. In these few days we managed to visit 8 regions within Japan, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Shiga, Kyoto, Hiroshima and Ehime. From the Ministry, ports, training college, and coast guard, two manufacturing companies, shipyards and oil refineries, this one week in Japan was packed with valuable experiences.

On the first day we visited Japan Coast Guard Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department. Since Japan consists of 6852 islands, of which some are active volcanoes, the seabed varies constantly. For this reason, Japan's Coast Guard hydrographic unit, whom are responsible to publish navigating chart updates, they do monitor seabed changes twice yearly, especially in highly navigated areas and ports, where in certain places, dredging is constantly required.

A visit which I'm sure everyone was enthusiastic about is the courtesy visit to Mr Yohei Sasakawa. Although language barrier is a problem in Japan, Thanks to our translators we were given very inspiring words to cherish along our life by Mr. Sasakawa. Thanks to him we are increasing our knowledge as we hope to be part of a brighter future in our countries. A few words which I will always carry through my life are the need to see the people from different places as part of one world, where we should be able to pass on our knowledge to each other while giving opportunities to those who still struggle in their life to proceed forward.

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. They explained what Japan is doing in terms of cleaner fuels and the emission regulations. The issues of alternative fuels to meet the International regulations was a hot topic as Japan seems to be interested into hydrogen and biofuels as the future of transport fuels. It was a must to discuss the input Japan has within the IMO. On a global level within the IMO, Japan was listed as one of the top ten contributors to the IMO financially.

From meeting distinguished personnel, to the energy to power Japan, we visited the JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy. I could notice that although Japan has a drive to continue running energy plants on oil, they are implementing the possible technologies to reduce emissions. At this oil refinery, stretched along kilometres of Negishi in Yokohama, this petroleum plant imports oil and processes it into different grades of fuel oil, lubricating oils, and other distillates. Scrubbers are a must in this plant. Exhaust produced from combustion within this plant is processed through scrubbers to remove the SO_x. They also have a system to collect the volatile organic compounds (VOC) from the oil during its processing. Apart from

oil, this company is also investigating other possible fuels such as methane hydrate as a solid fuel, and hydrogen. Today they produce hydrogen as fuel by gasifying asphalt, which is a residue from the fractionation of oil. Being aware of noise pollution, this plant has also introduced pump silencers and sound barriers in the areas to avoid having higher decibels which make life more uncomfortable to the surrounding areas.

Last place in Tokyo area was the incineration plant. Japan, such a populated region they also make use of their own waste. The waste generated by human beings is collected in this plant. Here it is burned to use for generating hot water and heating the nearby areas of the region.

As time flies on our tight schedule, the third day was a goodbye to Tokyo and welcome in Matsuyama. The first place in this region was Miura Co., Ltd. Well, I had the opportunity to operate and clean a boiler before, but seeing it being manufactured was interesting. I could understand what was happening along the process and why the process is carried out in certain ways. At Miura Co., Ltd we could also see ballast water treatment units which they are into the commissioning stage of commercialising their units. Also they manufacture fresh water generators, incinerators and water heaters. However, Miura is not just a manufacturer. They offer their clients a global network of maintenance and inspection of all their products both in the domestic land market and also overseas.

Half way through our field trip, we experienced the fast bullet train which took us to Kobe. In this region we visited two locations. First Sanwa Docks Ltd. A ship repair yard which I have to say I have never been to a shipyard before which was that organised and clean. In the recent years this company was able to make facilities investments following funds from the Nippon foundation. The owner and president of the company was so grateful that we Sasakawa fellows did visit their premises as part of the Nippon foundation. Part of the latest investments, the company have invested in a research project that also allows them to carry out refitting works using the reverse engineering principles. Also they are investing a lot into marketing and scheduled project management. This allows customers to be more satisfied. In terms of infrastructure, Sanwa Docks have enlarged their docking facilities and improved their warehousing with a modern high stacking and robotic part calling.

In Kobe, the second call was as the Port of Osaka. A port with great history as it was always growing as one of the main ports in this area of Japan. It is a highly commercial port with big container terminal facilities and also passenger terminals. In order to make up for its growth land has been reclaimed. Since Japan is prone to earthquakes and tsunamis, these nature events have been taken into account to prepare for any possible water rise which might occur.

The following day, another fully packed one, we started by visiting the Marine technical college. A marine college which has produced a lot of seafarers. It offers excellent training for both the navigation and engineering departments at any rank. Simulators are a must various types of simulators are available

here which can be integrated together to simulate the busy navigable areas of Japan. An engine room simulator is also available. One can also run a steam engine room on the simulation system available.

For an engineer who has experienced the engine room life like me, we are used to the huge main engines and their operating sound. However, seeing a main engine into the different stages of its manufacturing process was an ultimate experience. It takes weeks to manufacture all those parts. Some are precisely made on the CNC machines while other parts are cut from steel plates, welded and heat-treated.

The experienced provided to us by Sasakawa is not only exposure to companies and marine products. Meeting ambassadors, and well renowned companies' personnel during social dinners and seminars was a great opportunity to widen our networking in the maritime industry. This was not all. A must to see was the Biwako Boat race. It is a short race but Japanese do take it very seriously. A lot of betting is done on this race and the Nippon Foundation has its share which it uses for its projects and all the Sasakawa fellow benefit from this.

The Japanese culture is a must to mention. We have visited few of the many temples one can see in Japan. Different structures symbolising different facts, and the place of the Buddha. A lot of interesting culture which I am proud that I have experienced. The Japanese traditional costumes are also one of a kind. Very colourful and uniquely shaped with a technique to wear them. We also experienced the hot spring, a tradition which pass through generations. And what about that extra weight I gained because of that delicious cuisine! I must say that Japanese are very kind and organised people, willing to provide you with the best they can. They do know what the real meaning of respect is.

Well..., I cannot find the best words to describe this wonderful experience. I have written a lot but did not express all we have seen and learned during this week. But it's a must to express my sincere gratitude to the Sasakawa people especially Mr Eisuke Kudo, Mr Shinichi Ichikawa and Ms Miyoko Wada. Also the great service we had from the translators. Mr Yuki Morimasa and Mr Kazuhisa Takumi, the two Japanese S17 fellows who gave us times from before going to Japan. One last person whom I cannot forget to mention is Maia Brindley Nelson from the WMU staff for representing us and our unique university for this year.

Overall Impression

Leena Ndahafa Kagola (Namibia)

Japan is an island nation in the Pacific Ocean with dense cities, imperial palaces, mountainous national parks and thousands of shrines and temples. Its capital city is Tokyo which is known for skyscrapers, shopping and pop culture. One of the best attraction to visitors is the Tokyo Tower, which is the second-tallest structure in Japan.

During the visit, we were able to visit different prefectures and cities such as Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto. We have been visiting many companies, which include the Japan Coast Guard, shipping yards, maritime training institute and many other shipping companies. All visits were informative and helped us to understand much of the maritime technical part. People went out of their ways to ensure that they take us through what they do at their respective companies. Throughout there was one typical thing that we got from most of the companies which is the green tea. Quiet fascinating!

I have realised that manners are very important amongst the Japanese. Thus, it was important to ensure that I am aware of the basic rules. People greet each other by bowing but shaking hands is uncommon. Whenever we go out, we realise that the local people are also very helpful and go out of their way to help although language might be a challenge, they would always try to find someone that speak and understand English. Learning basic Japanese was exciting and I have gained confidence with greeting in Japanese as time goes. One thing I have discovered with their language is that Japanese has no genetic relationship with Chinese, however it makes extensive use of Chinese characters and a large portion of its vocabulary is borrowed from the Chinese language. Our tour guide was simply amazing and made everything possible and easier for us hence she taught us a few Japanese words daily.

Japan has variety of food, rice and miso soup is something that is available during every meal but when dining out many restaurants have a mixture of both western and the Japanese traditional food. What is special about that is the fact that, they eat with chopsticks. Seafood is common, often grilled, but also served raw as sashimi or in sushi. It is assumed that many people struggle to like the Japanese food but for me it was good to try and I have enjoyed every meal. During our street walk every day, I have realised that there are countless vending machines everywhere. One really do not have to be worries about getting thirsty while traveling. This also indicate that the Japanese are honest and theft is not so high to place all the vending machines around without securities. However, besides many countries I have been to, Japan is one of the cleanest country and I could hardly see bins around. Although the population is high, I could hardly see people walking around the streets too.

I have learned that the Japanese has no religion. I have learned that many person typically follows the religious rituals at ceremonies like births, weddings and funerals. They may visit a shrine or temple at New Year and participate at local festivals, most of which have a religious background. During our visit to the temples, I have learned about Shinto, which is as old as the Japanese culture, while Buddhism was imported from the mainland in the 6th century. Since then, the two religions have been co-existing relatively harmoniously and have even complemented each other to a certain degree. There are over eight million gods and whenever the Japanese people come around them, they show much of respect.

Both cities are beautiful and well build, this had made me realise that people in Japan have worked hard and it have required sleepless nights for people to plan and build such a beautiful country. Considering the fact that the country had an earthquake not long ago, it is has done extremely well in terms of development. People are extremely polite, friendly and well-dressed at all time. I felt safe at most time and felt more at home because everyone was willing to assist. The visit was just an unparalleled opportunity to learn and the opportunity came just at the right time. The weather was good, it was not cold neither too hot. Thus, the entire trip was fascinating and very informative.

Overall Impression

Taoheed Olalekan FOLAMI (Nigeria)

It is indeed a rare privilege and honour for me to be chosen as one of the recipients of the 2017 Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF) Student Fellowship Award to pursue a MSc Maritime Affairs Degree at the World Maritime University (WMU) in Sweden. The fellowship offered the recipients the unique opportunity of travelling to Japan on a field study trip to visit public institutions and private companies specializing in Maritime, Port, Shipping and Ocean Affairs in eight cities traversing different Japanese Prefectures: Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Shiga, Ehime and Hiroshima.

The organisations visited during our sojourn in Japan included the Maritime Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of Japan Coast Guard, JX Nippon Oil and Energy Negishi Refinery, Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, Miura Co., Ltd, Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd, Marine Technical College, Kawasaki Heavy Industries Limited, Osaka Port, Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association Seminar and Courtesy Visit on Mr. Yohei Sasakawa of The Nippon Foundation. At the different institutions and companies visited, eminent professionals, senior government officials and experts in the industry shared their experiences with us, provided us with insights on their organisational activities and encouraged us to ask questions which were all satisfactorily answered.

The key takeaway from all the presentations by experts in both the public institutions and private companies visited is that quality product and services is the critical success factor that drives the survival, growth and prosperity of Japanese institutions and businesses. To meet the aspiration of producing quality goods and services, team efforts and substantial resources must be invested at the design stage to satisfy the public or customer's definition of quality.

The field study trip provided me a glimpse of the practical application of Japanese management principles I learnt as an undergraduate. The "Seven Spirits of Matsushita" integrate a number of Japanese cultural norms into business management and represents an enduring legacy of Japanese business success. These guiding principles propounded by Matsushita in 1933 could be discerned from the different presentations made at the public institutions and private companies visited.

The seven "guiding principles" are as follows:

- Service to the public – It is a social norm and business culture in Japan that providing high-quality goods and services at reasonable prices contribute to the public's well-being;
- Fairness and honesty – High premium for fairness and honesty in all business dealings and personal conduct is a core value of Japanese society and businesses;

- Teamwork for the common cause – The Japanese society encourages the pooling of capacities and sharing of ideas based on mutual trust and respect as exemplified in the activities of the Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association;
- Uniting effort for improvement – Team work is an indispensable resources of Japanese businesses in their quest to improve corporate excellence and personal performances of employees;
- Courtesy and humility – The Japanese culture and businesses encourages cordial and harmonious relationship, being modest and respecting the rights and needs of others;
- Accordance with natural laws – Environmental consideration and care for the ever-changing conditions in the environment should always be an important basis for business decisions;
- Gratitude for blessings – An integral part of Japanese values that business entities also embrace is to be grateful for all blessings and kindness received.

It is my candid belief that the numerous experiences and insights gained from this field trip will enhance and improve my personal and professional values and the quality of my decisions in future endeavours.

Finally, my profound appreciation goes to all the staff of SPF and particularly Admiral Kudo, Mr. Shinichi and Ms. Wada for the dedication and efforts invested in planning this highly educational and informative field study trip.

Overall Impression

Mirza Zeeshan BAIG (Pakistan)

Japan – The land of rising sun, is one of the strongest maritime country. The Sasakawa fellows prime wish came into reality from long lasting dream to be part of Sasakawa family where under the auspice of The Nippon Foundation visited Japan from 13-21 May 2017. This wonderful trip has given the room to develop strong bonding, close coordination, time management and sense of respect to each other. This platform has amicably given the strength to greet with various honorable dignitaries having the background of maritime related fields either in term of business or education. Moreover, a sole experience to visit and explore maritime organizations (ship building/ repair infrastructures, ships equipment's manufactures and ports/ harbor leisure cruise), technical educational institutions and cultural places (Temples and modern marvels). The learning outcome remained exceptional and memorable as this field study was specially designed to learn and educate Sasakawa fellows generally having the maritime background from developing countries.

Besides the various wonderful educational visits, got a chance to witness the Japanese culture and strong family bondings. The most remarkable observation during visits to various places was well known dress “Kimono” which was worn by every age and maximum individuals. People of Japan were very cooperative and kind in nature. Despite the trip was very short and crisp but we felt that we are living in Japan since long. People expressed gratitude to the guests and at the time of see off longed waving of hands remained a unique stigma of humble and politeness. The other feature was the calligraphy which was obvious everywhere with characters/ alphabets being written from top to bottom in column formation presenting different art of writing.

Yes one of the most attractive part was the Japanese food, we had the chance to visit one of the best and various restaurants during entire visit. The variety and of sea foods with full aroma of freshness was remarkable. There were many kind of varieties enriched with seafood, meat, vegetables and soup but one of the most sumptuous cuisine in my point of view was “Tempura” and “Sushi”. Every food was luscious and nutritious.

Throughout the stay the hotels and transport (with best drivers) management including distinctive bullet train experience remained eccentric and comfortable. This also provided window to see the old and transformation of skyscrapers, multi layered bridges and other precise infrastructure. Despite various industrial areas and mega transportation, every place was well planned, cleaned and green. High priority is been given to the protection of the environment. The city management deserves salute for maintaining clean and green city. To visit Hiroshima prefecture is one of the best example for rest of the world. This also showed a motivation to other countries how to run mega industries/ infrastructure while abiding the safe environmental practices.

One of the things which I felt is that common people, politicians and the Government are free from any religious obligation which often people in any capacity try to cash the religious activity for their own benefits. To visit various temples in Japan, the special Kyoto prefecture (Kiyomizu-dera Temple) has given a lucky chance to see the Great Buddha Shrine. Worth seeing the beliefs and the ablutions process. Moreover, to see the Jishu Shrine on its grounds as dedicated to the god of love and learn to jump off the verandah of Kiyomizu-dera with saying to do a drastic thing taking an enormous risk or make a grave determination. The pathways leading to the shrine are lined with pottery and souvenirs.

Apart from the distinctive visits, the precision and unambiguous coordination by Ms. Miyo Wada and untiring efforts by Sasakawa staff. The generosity, hospitability, punctiliousness and the temperament to bear a number of hidden wishes by us in an immaculate manner. Special gratitude to Kudo-san and Shinichi-san for harvesting their precious time and continuously maintained significant liaison with fellow students. In the end, I pay my tribute to the Sasakawa Peace Foundation for hosting us and offered a benchmark to rethink of our lives towards humanity. Wish to visit again, SPF and the marvelous country again and again. Arigato Gozaimasu.....

Overall Impression

Dii Mek THOMAS (Papua New Guinea)

The Sasakawa Fellowship student of 2017 at the World Maritime University is so privileged to benefit from the Sasakawa Fellowship program. The opportunities given to us are enormous but the icing on the cake is the one week field visit to Japan. It was indeed an honor for me personally to be part of a group of 27 students and 1 staff of WMU to visit Japan from the 14th to the 21st of May 2017. The itinerary included visiting eight prefectures namely Shiga, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Ehime, Hiroshima and Kyoto.

We paid courtesy visits to the following organizations in these eight places:

1. Japan Coast Guard, Tokyo – 15th May
2. Maritime Bureau, MLIT, Tokyo – 15th May
3. Courtesy visit on Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Tokyo – 15th May
4. Negishi Oil Works, JXTX Nippon Oil and Energy, Yokohama – 16th May
5. Shin-Koto Incineration plant – 16th May
6. Miura Co., Ltd. – 17th May
7. Sanwa Dock, Hiroshima – 18th May
8. Osaka Port, Osaka – 18th May
9. Marine Technical College, Hyogo – 19th May
10. Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. Kobe – 19th May
11. JSMEA Seminar, Shiga – 19th May
12. Boat Race, Biwako, Shiga – 20th May

The trip was full of activities each and every day which left us all exhausted at the end of each day but exhilarated and rejuvenated the following day. The learning experiences combined with the cultural visits gave us a feel of the Japanese culture and its progress in terms of the shipping and maritime industry. Furthermore, the trip was planned in great details and executed meticulously so that the objectives for each activity was achieved and appreciated by the visiting students.

The highlight for me personally was the trip to the city of Matsuyama on the Island of Shikoku and my first experience to take a steam bath at the natural hot springs of Dōgo Onsen. It was a very comforting and a very relaxed experience especially when given a personal scrub by Mr. Eisuke KUDO, Advisor of SPF. May you live long and Dōmo arigatō, KUDO San!

The drive through the Akashi Kaikyo Bridge was also another highlight of the trip especially looking at the sheer size of the bridge and how it connects the islands together. The farmlands and natural

beauty that was passed along the way was also beautiful. It is also amazing to see Japan from a different perspective on how they cared about the nature and how they blended technology with nature.

The visits to the Kiyomizu-dera and To-Ji Buddhist temples on Saturday were unforgettable and were good to learn about the different rituals and Gods of the Buddhism way of life. Both temples were quiet historical and the serenity of the whole place was soothing and has a calming effect on everyone. The natural surroundings, waterfalls and ponds and backdrops of the landscape were stunning and very beautiful. The structures and architecture of the buildings are complex and resilient to earthquakes and other natural phenomenon.

All in all, the trip was a life time experience and I will never forget the Japanese hospitality including the welcome given to us by all the Sasakawa Fellowship staff of Japan. The food, drinks, culture, experiences and fun I had is still so much alive in my mind as if it happened only yesterday.... Dōmo arigatō Japan for your kind hospitality and welcome!

Overall impression

Mellit Lucile P. MAHINAY (Philippines)

Japan is amazing in terms of strong culture and technological development. Japanese were able to manage their resources despite the fact that they have limited resources. With regard to transportation, the railway system specially the high speed bullet train was the best. During the Sasakawa fellows field study in Japan, the following are the institutions that we visited with my corresponding observation or experience or learning:

I. Japanese Coast Guard - Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department. I thought that we will be visiting a typical coast guard office that I can compare to most Coast Guard offices I had been into but this one is different since this department deals with the hydrographic and oceanographic.

In line with the presentation, they had provided us an overview about their work, which is to study the hydrographic and oceanographic of the sea that is the basis or first step before construction is conducted at sea. They also disseminate hydrographic information of the marine environment and produce and update paper charts that are used by coast guard and mariners.

II. Courtesy Visit to Mr. Yohei Sasakawa. It was our great pleasure to finally meet the chairman of The Nippon Foundation, the person who believed in us even though he doesn't know us and granted our scholarship at World Maritime University (WMU). While we are waiting for Mr. Sasakawa, I felt and observed how the employees idolized and how big is their respect for Mr. Sasakawa not only because his kind but also he is a very inspiring person.

III. Maritime Bureau, MLIT. The presentation in our visit showed the major role and responsibility of MLIT in the maritime industry of Japan especially Japan is one of the largest maritime nation in the world in terms of shipping, shipbuilding, ship machinery, classification society, and research and development. In addition, the ministry efforts as plenary vice chair on Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) is noteworthy.

IV. Negishi Refinery, JX Nippon Oil and Energy. On our way to this company I noticed immediately its unique location, which is very near to the residential area. As I looked and listened to their presentation I could say that they value safety for their employees and residence near the company, and this company care about environmental protection by having various types of equipment to clean what they discharged. With regard to their product, we noticed that their production is limited or dependent on what is only needed by the Japanese population that is a bit different from the countries

we came from and at the same time interesting and were all thinking its applicability in our home country. In addition, their products are transported through truck for land and tanker ships for sea.

V. Shi-Koto Incineration Plant. This is really a workable processing system that requires 3Rs (reduce, recycle and reuse). I wish our country could have this technologically advanced and large incineration plant in order to decrease the garbage that we have and at the same time to have an alternative source of energy which also means lower rate per consumption of energy.

VI. Miura Co., LTD. Like the earlier institution that we visited, this company also has a long history of existence (58 years) in producing boilers. Before, I thought boilers is only used by ships but it was mentioned in the presentation that boilers is also used in making green tea, in shipbuilding in countries like Korea and China, and that companies such as Toyota and Nissan are also using Miura's boiler. It only shows that this company produces product for domestic and international market. Aside from manufacturing, they also provide maintenance for these boilers.

VII. Sanwa Dock Co., Ltd. Is the biggest private/family owned shipyard I had been into. It was established in 1961 and was focused only in repairing dredgers but now they are already into repair and maintenance of variety of ships type both for coastal and overseas. In fact, during our visit there were nine ships including very large crude carrier, cement carrier, roro, etc. under repair. According to the President/Chairman they were the first ship building in Japan to have reverse engineering technology, they also adopted the retrofit construction or installation of the Ballast Water Management System (BWMS) in thirty ships and counting and that they are proudly claim to have the world number one technology in this field.

VIII. Osaka Port. I never thought before that Japan has many ports that is why I was fascinated to hear in their presentation that Japan as an island nation have 1000 ports in total since their mode of trade to other countries is 99.7% through sea but Osaka port perform more import than export.

IX. Marine Technical College. We are welcomed by this institution and were given a short presentation to give us an overview of their maritime education and training. From their presentation I noticed that in the 12 months STCW 1978 as amended requirement for cadetship Japanese cadets spent their 6 months training on the school owned training ship while the other 6 months is spent in commercial ships. With that, I could say that Japanese cadets has an edge in terms of access to ship borne training for their future seafarer since Japan is a shipbuilding country which only means they are capable of providing cadetship for their cadets. The short presentation was followed by a tour in their simulators facilities were we able experience how to use the engine and deck full mission simulators. In addition, the staff with us was able to answer our questions.

X. Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. Kawasaki, the most known company to me having a wide variety of products but not its maritime industry related sector is not that familiar with me though it's green products that are ISO compliant caught my attention.

XI. JSMEA Seminar. The creation of this association is an inspiring idea of collaboration from Japanese companies that has different expertise and some with more than 100 years of existence which only shows that Japan has a long history as a maritime nation and that they have vast knowledge on the maritime industry.

XII. Boat Race Biwako. Before the visit, I did not much have understanding or even imagine how a boat race could fund us but after our visit and our first hand experience in having a bet then I fully understand how we have funding's.

To sum up, in the entire field study I learned to manage my time for the reason that it is my first time in Japan that makes me excited to explore but at the same time only up to the point that I will not exhaust myself and became unable to concentrate on the official scheduled visits. There's a good and downside of language barrier based on my observation in the field study, for example while the speaker is speaking in Japanese language it became our chance to make notes and absorb what the speaker is talking then listen we listen to the translation and write the interesting points and vice versa. The field study was excellently organized from the preparation, execution, and send off. I can only describe it in one word "EXCELLENT" for the tour guide, the hotel, the transportation, for the warm welcome from the institutions we visited and the food was also interesting. Lastly, it was an honor to be part of the Sasakawa family. Dōmo arigatōgozaimashita for everything.

Overall Impression

Rachel Kosalu BARE-ANITA (Solomon Islands)

I took a slow unsteady spin whilst grinning from ear to ear as it was announced on the airplane that it was thirty minutes before landing on the Narita airport runway. I was fascinated to see such a great airport terminal upon arrival as well as Mr. Shinichi Ichikawa and Ms. Miyoko Wada greeting the Sasakawa Fellows. I was excited about my first trip to Japan. This visit to Japan was a real eye opener for me especially coming from an islander whose country is among the least developed countries in the Pacific and to see one of the world's leading developed countries. It was a great experience and exposure for me outside my home country.

The Japan trip was a great opportunity indeed given by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. I was impressed by the program scheduled for the trip as everything was well organized. I was grateful for the orientation scheduled on day one in Japan, which was really informative and kept us on track with the expectations of the field study trip during that week. All the arranged site visits were great as they were well organized, time oriented and hospitable.

I was impressed with the site visits in Tokyo including Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard, Courtesy Visit on Dr. Yohei Sasakawa, Courtesy Visit on Maritime Bureau, MLIT and the visit to Shin-Koto Incineration Plant. The visit in Yokohama to the Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil and Energy was great as well as the visit to Miura Co., LTD in Matsuyama and the visit to the Sanwa Dock Co., LTD in Onomischi. I was fascinated about the visit at the Osaka Port as we were given the opportunity for a spectacular boat tour and take a glimpse of the beautiful Port. I was also grateful to visit the Marine Technical College, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, LTD, Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association (JSMEA) and Boat Race, Biwako. These site visits enable me to interact with people, learn and gain knowledge about the Japan Coast Guard, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Nippon Foundation, maritime bureau, oil refinery, energy, waste management, boiler, ballast water management, ship repair, employee motivation, ports, maritime training and education, heavy industries, ship machinery and equipment association and boat racing.

I really appreciated meeting Dr. Yohei Sasakawa, a humble and kind hearted man who has given opportunities for Sasakawa Fellows and others to excel in studies and other respective areas. I was also grateful and impressed with the patience and guidance given to Sasakawa Fellows by Mr Eisuke Kudo, Mr. Shinichi Ichikawa and Ms. Miyoko Wada. The welcome and farewell reception for Sasakawa Fellows was an amazing part of this trip as well.

Moreover, I was impressed about the trip because of other interesting things as well, and to make mention; the architecture of the buildings in Japan was exquisite. The skyscrapers were among the lot

that caught my attention. The engineering and physics behind how it could stand steady without falling considering its height and weight fascinated me. I suddenly forgot my phobia of heights by the extravagant view from the 10th floor of the Prince Hotel in Tokyo to the 35th floor of the Ana Crowne Plaza Hotel in Kobe. The development in Japan was a spotlight as well. From restaurants to shops, schools, bullet trains, sound proof walls, sky scrapers, advanced technology, mega cities to bridges that connect archipelagos. I was amazed with how the locals eat so fast with the use of just two sticks namely chop sticks. I was also impressed with the delicious food that I had tasted. In Japan, I noticed that people are polite and friendly and very hard working. Japan has great customer service ethic. Japan is very modern but people respect and uphold their cultures and traditions. You will always be greeted with a friendly smile and a bow. Hand shaking was a gesture very rarely seen. There were preserved historical sites, shrines and temples that were always packed with locals still practicing their rituals. The Minatogawa Shrine in Kobe and the Toji Temple and Kiyomizu-dera Temple in Kyoto were magnificent as well as the Tokyo Tower and Sky Tree. On the day of departure, I was amazed as we drove from Osaka and crossed the Sky Gate Bridge to a beautiful artificial island where Kansai International Airport is located.

I learnt so much in just a short span of time. Not only was the visit exciting but it was also very educational which I would share with my fellow countrymen upon my arrival. This was a once in a life time opportunity and experience that I will never forget.

Overall Impression

Y. R. Serasinghe (Sri Lanka)

It was a great opportunity to visit Japan as a part of field study trip of WMU Sasakawa sponsored WMU student. It was a lifetime opportunity for me as without your generous support it would have been missed this great opportunity of visiting Japan. It was arranged excellent manner by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation. I got the opportunity to experience many more things as it was my first visit to Japan and I am sure that the experience I gained from the visit will remain in my heart forever.

We stayed in Japan from 14 -21 May 2017 . We reached Narita International Airport on 14th May, and later we departed for the Sasakawa Peace Foundation Building conference room for orientation programme. On completion of the orientation program, we moved to Tokyo Prince Hotel where our accommodation was arranged, and it was in highest standard. 15th May 2017. we departed to visit hydrographic and oceanography department of Japan coast guard. During this visit, we got the opportunity to learn about a hydrographic and oceanographic survey which is being carried out by the Japan Coast Guard with the comprehensive presentation. Most important event of the day was a courtesy visit to Dr. Yohei Sasakawa. It was honor and privilege to have an interaction with great personality of your Caliber. It was so impressed to listen to the speech given by Dr. Yohei Sasakawa.

We visited Negish Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy and Shin-koto Incineration Plant on 16th May. I was a really a great experience to the functions of both the places. It is highly appreciated for warm welcome and comprehensive presentation given by them and providing with booklets as well. I am sure that it will be benefited for all of us in future studies.

We departed Tokyo for Matsuyama on 17th May 2017 by air and reached to Haneda Airport and that day we visited Miura Co., Ltd. which is one of the leading boiler manufacturing company which is located in 7 Horie , Matsuyama, Ehime in Japan. The company has begun with developing the Z boiler in 1959. The product produced by the company became useful for the customer and gained the confidence of customers, and as a result, they have become the most leading manufacturer of boilers in Japan. Miura Co., Ltd. has also developed a new ballast water management system for a ship to protect the marine environment in the world. In 2014 they obtained the approval certification from Government of Japan and the same year they have obtained AMS approval too. Further Miura is expecting to obtain USCG type approval soon. This ballast water management system satirizes the water with the combination of filters and UV. This visit was a great opportunity for all of us who are learning maritime affairs as we got the opportunity to learn about boilers and Ballast Water Management System. After visiting of the Miura Co. Ltd., we were given accommodation in Matsuyama ANA Hotel Matsuyama which is having high standard facilities.

18th May 2017, we got the opportunity to visit Sawa Dock Co., Ltd. It was a great experience to see the functions of a ship dock. We got a chance to listen to comprehensive presentation and tour around the ship dock. On completion visit to the Sawa Dock Co., Ltd., we departed for Kobe by a Bullet Train. It was a great experience for me as I have never traveled on a train like a bullet train. It was an amazing experience of moving in such fast speed train. After reaching to the Kobe, we visited Osaka Port to learn and get the experience of how the port operation is functioning. Port staff gave their fullest support to impart knowledge about their operation in the port. After this visit, we got the chance to visit beautiful outside places in Kobe and got the experience of the bath in traditional hot wells as well, and it was an astonishing experience.

19th May we visited Marine Technical College and Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. It was really great experience visits the both the places and learn about the importance of these places, and it was so nice to learn how these places are functioning in the highest standard. On completion of visiting these two places, we attended for JSMEA Seminar at Minatogawa Shrine. In this occasion, we got the opportunity to interact with a lot of high profile persons in companies related to the maritime industry.

20th May we were taken to see the Toji Temple and Kiyomizu-dera Temple. Those were in connection with Buddhism. It was a great opportunity for me to visit those temples as I am being a Buddhist and got the opportunity worship for most two important places. Finally, we went to witness the Boat race, Biwako. It was awesome to see the boat race in alive and we also bet for the boat race. On completion of witnessing the boat race we were invited for Farewell Reception in the hotel and it was the final event of our wonderful field study trip to Japan.

This Field Study Trip was arranged comprehensively and we got the opportunity to visit many important places related to maritime industry and interaction with people in Japan, getting an experience of their culture, food, etc are really a pleasure and amazing. Our short stay in Japan was memorable days I spent in my life, and I am sure that all those memories will remain in my heart forever. I hope that I will get a chance to visit this wonderful country, Japan in future again.

Overall Impression

J.M. Nadeeka P.K. WIJEGUNAWARDHANA (Sri Lanka)

It was a remarkable time of one week with many wonderful things in Japan. Though this was not my first visit to Japan, I was highly impressed by the program we were attached to. Japan is a very beautiful country with many valuable things. Japan is a highly industrialized and workaholic country. The lessons we could learn from their history, where they were and where they are today being immense.

During one week stay in Japan, I gained so much experience in the Japanese culture, people, customs and their hospitality that inspired me by being part of this lovely society at least for a shorter period. Our stay in Japan covered lot more area in the country including the capital city of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Matsuyama, and Osaka. Some places we visited during the program are rare opportunities that one can have in his lifetime.

Courtesy visit to The Nippon Foundation and meeting with Dr. Sasakawa was a golden opportunity and also it was a great moment for me to express my gratitude at least by few words in front of Dr. Sasakawa.

I really enjoyed the program since it covered vast areas of our specializations. I think it is crucial to mention few points about the program. The visit to Sin-Koto Incineration Plant was an impressive visit for me. The technology, procedures, proper utilization of manpower, social wellbeing & environmental friendly through the operations are some of the important points that I remarked during the visit to this plant. These kinds of projects are very good examples for developing countries like us to implement and such efficient measures as a solution for dumping garbage everywhere. According to my views, this is a highly productive project.

Moreover, the tour around Osaka port was another worthy experience. It was a fascinating tour with exclusive information. I especially intend to mention about the visit to Kawasaki, which is one of the rare opportunities that I could get in my life. The officers joined from Kawasaki for site tour were very friendly and responsive. I highly appreciate their friendly responses for all inquiries I made during the site tour. The knowledge I gained through this visit is invaluable for me.

It is very crucial to mention about people in Japan. I was lucky to have such a good company with lovely, honest, and friendly people in Japan even for a very short period. The officers, company representatives that I met at field visits, welcome and farewell receptions were very friendly and humble. Their humbleness and social friendly ethics highly made me attach to this culture. Though they are from highly reputed organizations and designated positions, spent a very good time with us showing that we have been friends and known each other for long period of time. I highly respect the politeness of Japanese people everywhere I met during this short stay in Japan.

Apart from all other, visits to Toji Temple and Kiyomizu-Dera Temple was an unforgettable experience for me. The religion, historical incidents related to the religion in Japan attracted me to read more about these places.

It is also very interesting to mention few points about the food we had in Japan. I enjoyed a lot of those delicious Japanese foods every day and it was the first time I got used to eating with chopsticks. Having food at the traditional style Japanese restaurants were once in a life opportunity for many of us. The food varieties, drinks and especially Sushi which is the most famous food in Japan one of my favorites.

Visiting Japan is not merely a field visit like what we have in our specializations. This program is a blend of many aspects. This provided us a full coverage over various aspects of Japan including industries, special projects, use of modern technology in various industries, educational visits, cultural and religious values.

In addition to that, it is important to mention about our tour guide Mrs. Miyoko Wada who was very nice and helpful at every moment throughout our stay in Japan. I personally like to express my heartiest gratitude to Mr. Kudo, Mr. Ichikawa and everyone behind the screen played key roles on behalf of us to make this tour a success.

Last but not least, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for The Nippon Foundation and the Sasakawa Peace Foundation for your kind gesture, for arranging such a wonderful program which benefitted us in numerous ways and I would also like to thank you for the creating a positive and an enjoyable environment for us in every possible way.

Overall Impression

Nguyen Viet Phuong (Vietnam)

Among many students in World Maritime University, it is always the honor and privilege to be one of Sasakawa fellowships. Indeed, Sasakawa Peace Foundation has been the biggest donor and longest friend of WMU since the University was established in 1983. A visit to Japan in May is an annual activity dedicated exclusively to Sasakawa fellows which is not only as an opportunity to study and to discover about Japanese culture and people, but also enhances the interaction between Foundation and students and tightens the Sasakawa network.

The 2017 field trip started on 13 May 2017, after a direct flight, we arrived at Narita International Airport, Tokyo at 9.30 am the next day. The first impression came as soon as we put our foot on the land of Japan, that was the warm and courteous attitude of the airport staffs. Then at the way out of the airport, we were welcomed by a very nice and friendly gentleman, Mr. Shin and our tour guide Ms. Miyo. That made us all feel pleased and comfortable after a long flight.

We soon departed from the airport to the Sasakawa Peace Foundation Bldg. where we met Mr. Kudo - a very kind and respected gentleman. After that, we were brief but very detail oriented about the whole schedule which was prepared carefully and thoughtfully. Also here, we met and greeted a Japanese friend who will accompany with us during the trip, Mr. Tatsuno.

As the schedule, we spent our three nights in Tokyo, and the Tokyo Prince Hotel was chosen as our accommodation. We arrived the hotel in the afternoon and be impressed because one of Tokyo's most famous icons is right next to the hotel. We even could see its bright at night through the windows of our rooms, it was a wonderful feeling.

On the morning of 15 May 2017, we stated our trip with the visiting to Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department (Japan Coast Guard). After the brief introduction of the Japan Coast Guard, we had a chance to visit a number of their departments related to making the nautical paper chart, notice to mariners and Nautical Publication. Then in the afternoon, we had the most important event on our schedule, that was a courtesy visit on Mr. Yohei Sasakawa. Like other fellows, I am eager to meet Mr. Sasakawa who brings me a valuable opportunity to study at WMU which is more than my dream. The meeting was short but very emotional, we were able to stand up to introduce ourselves and say the sincerest thanks to Mr. Sasakawa. Then we sang the WMU song to him and gave him our best photo with the name and signature of each person on it. We were also honored to hear his speech and message as well as receive his business cards. Our biggest wish for him when he parted with us was healthy and happiness.

After leaving Nippon Foundation, our field trip program was continued with the courtesy visit to Maritime Bureau, MLIT where we were introduced to the marine environment policies in Japan. We also take this opportunity to asked the question about MARPOL annex I handling as Japan Government respective and received kindly answer from them. The first day was closed with the Welcome Reception of Sasakawa Peace Foundation to WMU fellowship with many distinguished guest and WMU alumni. We were delighted to meet the familiar faces of S16 students as well as people who are working in Japanese maritime field and discuss with them about our sharing concern of several maritime topics.

The next day, 16 May 2017, we visited Negishi Refinery, JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy, where their most impressive to me was how they prepare for the emergency situation. It was also the first time I heard about the “green belt”. In the afternoon, we went to Shin-Koto Incineration Plant. It was my first time to visit the waste treatment company and indeed it brought me much knowledge. I like the way they are handling garbage and recycling them to the construction products.

Besides the main busy program, we had our free time at night. In fact, we had used this time to visiting and to shopping at many famous places in Tokyo such as: Akihabara, Ginza and Shibuya. We also spend the time to have dinner together in the Japanese restaurant as we experienced exquisite and delicious dishes.

On 17 May 2017, we had to say goodbye to beautiful Tokyo to take the plane to Matsuyama. After we arrived the airport, we soon made our short trip to Miura Co., LTD. Miura is a company with their main products are boilers and Ballast water management(BWM) systems. As BWM convention will soon enter force in September this year, we had many questions and enquiries to them about their BWMS and were happy with their answers.

The only night in Matsuyama, we decided to spend time in Dogo Onsen, the oldest hot spring in Japan with about two thousand years old. I and some of my friends had a good experience and relaxing time in the hot spring then had a nice dinner with typical Japanese food together. It helps us very much to recover from our busy schedule and transfer.

Sanwa Docks Co., Ltd. was the first destination of the next day during our way to Kobe. I was pleased to hear the director said they have about 80 Vietnamese workers in their company and they still want to recruits more. We were well welcomed and given a tour of the ship yard. I am sure that this trip left a lasting impression on students who had their first time to visit shipyard regarding its operation. After that, we all had our first experience with the famous bullet train “shinkansen” and felt very lucky to see “doctor yellow”. We then visited Osaka Port and had an enjoyable boat trip around the Port. In the evening, we returned to Kobe and stayed in ANA Crown Plaza Hotel, again, it was very luxury and comfortable hotel. From my room window was the picture of Kobe city which stretches from the foot of the mountain to the sea.

On 19 May 2017, we first visited Marine Technical College where we had a chance to joined some onboard simulation ship which included in their course for the seafarer. In the afternoon, we visited Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. which gave me a surprise about its scale and its contribution to Japan not only in the maritime field but also in the industrial area. We then were welcomed by JSMEA with a short seminar and feast party where we had a chance to meet a lot of directors and managers from a different company that is operating in the maritime field. It was very expressive and surprised when Mr Fujiwara of Yanmar company came to stage and to cheer with Vietnamese “1,2,3 zô...”. In this party, I had a short meeting with many company representatives and express my welcome, as the government surveyor, to them and their equipment to Vietnam market and equip to Vietnam flag ship.

The final day on the schedule was the relaxing day when we visited Toji Temple and Kiyomizu –dera Temple. They are two of the most famous temple in Kyoto, in which, we discovered the spirituality of the Japanese people, admire the unique and monumental works and experience some interesting belief. In particular, we all drank holy water in Kiyomizu temple with our belief that it will help us to live longer, some of my friend even drunk to much as they want to be immortal (^). The following afternoon was equally fun when we bet on a Boat Race, Biwako. Some won, some lost, however, we were all happy to spend a little money as we told to other that money is used to donate for next year Sasakawa fellow student.

Finally, it was time to say goodbye to Japan, to very kind, respectable and enthusiastic gentlemen: Mr. Kudo and Mr. Shin and our nice guider Ms. Miyo. Indeed, it was a fascinating trip, well organized and provided much knowledge for all of us. It also left a lot of good impressions about Japanese culture and people. We are looking forward to returning to Japan to experience and discover more about life here. Finally, I would like to express my sincerest thanks to the organizers of the trip, especially to Mr. Kudo and Mr. Shin – “arigatou gozaimasu”.

Overall Impression

TRAN, Viet Hai Dat (Vietnam)

Sasakawa Fellowship Class of 2017 had the Japan Field Study Trip during May 15th- 21st to explore and gain extensive knowledge about Japan in general and Maritime Industry of Japan in particular. In overview, it was the exceptional trip for us because of well-arranged and superb quality in orientation, accommodation and transportation. The modern industrial harmony of Japan, though usually attributed to long-standing cultural values throughout many decades in the past. One of the most impressive implications in Japan is the respectfulness, people in Japan treat each other always with full of respect. The respectfulness is also a fundamental factor leading to other important characteristics of Japanese, particularly are in discipline and punctuality. Japanese are more generally lighthearted about manners than they are reputed to be. It seemed that in the society Japanese executives know precisely the manner they should use to address someone and it also depends on a superior, inferior or equal status. When in Japan, all of the schedules to the visiting destinations in Japan were well-organized and punctual. At every single stopping place, Sasakawa Fellowship Class of 2017 was welcomed with outstanding treatment and hospitality and experienced common senses about the meticulousness, carefulness and creativeness of Japanese in their working places. Japanese success is their ability to conduct a company's internal affairs in a spirit of harmony and cooperation.

As Japan is an island nation, it is hugely dependent on the sea. Japan is also one of the world's great maritime industry and is reputed with its reliable and efficient shipping, advanced engineering capacity and top-quality maritime research. During in the Japan field study trip, Sasakawa Fellows of 2017 had chances to visit many locations related to the maritime sector including factories, institutes and maritime administration. These visits were particularly important for us to acknowledge the efforts of Japanese shipbuilding and ship machinery industries in order to improve the competitiveness of Japan's maritime status globally. Under the coordination amongst the industrial, academic and government sectors, implement technological development for operational applications to achieve the successful accomplishment in maritime sector. Additionally, the roles of Japan in contributing the global ocean policies and promoting the maritime environmental protection are also admired by Sasakawa Fellows of 2017. There are many foundations have been established with the aims to strengthen the activities of researching ocean protection, making the global ocean policies, boosting the relationships amongst coastal countries and funding the potential candidates for enhancing their maritime education. Moreover, although well-known as one of the leading industrialized countries in the world, Japanese pay a considerable attention in nature preservation, it is amazing to note that 67% of the whole country's forest and nature is still untouched by its population of nearly 120 million people. Due to of many scheduled destinations, so we could observe the balance between Japanese and nature. Japanese always maintain

the awareness of environmental preservation at high level and the way they deal to live together with nature is greatly admired.

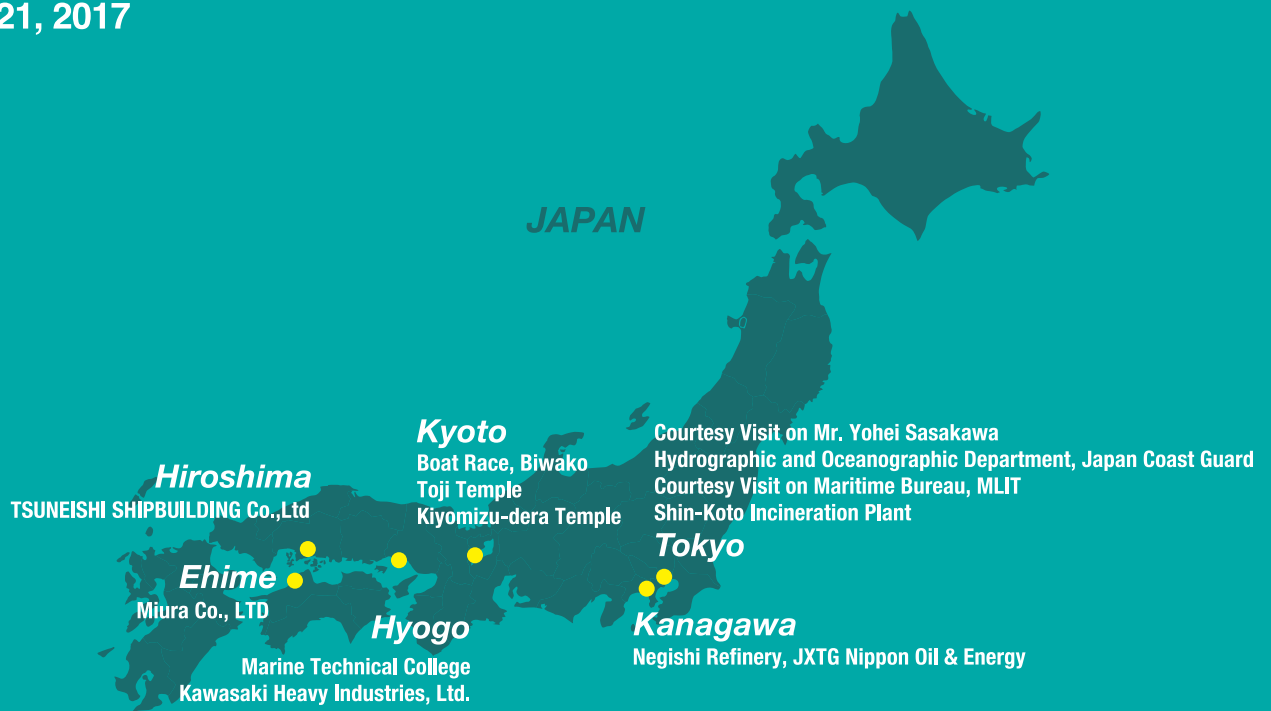
One of the most emotional moments during the trip was the meeting of Sasakawa Fellowship Class of 2017 with Dr. Yohei Sasakawa. One by one of us had a valuable opportunity to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to Dr. Yohei Sasakawa because of making our dreams come true in improving education degree. A few words from Dr. Yohei Sasakawa reminded us that we have to contribute our dedications to the maritime industry and especially, to maintain and strengthen Sasakawa's Network as our family members. During the trip, we also had chances to visit many sightseeing places and enjoy in social entertainment activities. At the temple and shrine, we were enlightened about the religion, tradition, culture and architecture of Japan by very wise tour guide Mrs Miyoko Wada. All of these means are magnificent as the consequences of accumulation through thousand historical years. Besides, we particularly enjoyed the Japanese cuisine including sushi, sashimi, udon, ramen and sake alcohol. Japanese dishes are quietly complicated in performance but delicious in taste. The other memorable moment in Japan was that when we experienced pleasure from Japan's oldest hot spring as the treasure of Matsuyama. We were impressed by hot spring with its long history, it was the first public bathhouse to be designed an important national cultural property. Inside the wooden structure, the rooms, corridors and stairs form a fascinating labyrinth, we enjoyed bathing, Mr. Kudo cleaned the back for everyone likely a beloved father. Afterwards, we wore the Yukata and had biscuits and tea and it was an amazing night with us.

The Japan Field Study Trip was the unforgettable memory with Sasakawa Class of 2017. This memory will remind us eternally as members of Sasakawa family, look after each other and continue contributing our dedications to maritime industry. We would like to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Eisuke Kudo, Mr. Shinichi Ichikawa, Mr. Seiya Tatsuno, Mrs. Miyoko Wada and especially Dr. Yohei Sasakawa for the wonderful trip. We all wish you with the best of happiness, health and prosperity in your life.



The Japan Field Study Trip 2017

May 13-21, 2017



<http://www.wmu-japan.net/>

Friends of WMU, Japan Secretariat, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation

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